

THE
CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, 1882,

AS AMENDED UP TO 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.

PUBLISHED BY
NRISINHA RAM MUKHARJI.

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PREFACE.

THE present Edition of the Code of Civil Procedure will be found to contain all the additions and amendments made up to date by subsequent Acts passed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council. The portions of Acts VI, VII, and X, of 1888, that have reference to other matters have been separately printed in the Appendix. Short notes of Rulings from the Indian Law Reports have been given under such of the sections of the Code as require elucidation. The publisher hopes that the public will accord their kind patronage to this his first publication, that he may be encouraged to undertake similar cheap and useful publications in the future.

UTTARPARA :
The 26th February, 1889. }

N. R. MUKHARJI.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, 1882.

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THE
CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BEING
ACT NO. XIV OF 1882.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.
(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 17th March, 1882.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the
Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

Preamble, WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to
the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature; It is
hereby enacted, as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title,
Commencement.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Code of Civil
Procedure:" and it shall come into force on the first
day of June, 1882.

Local extent.

This section and section 3 extend to the whole of British India. The
other sections extend to the whole of British India ex-
cept the Scheduled Districts as defined in Act No.
XIV of 1874.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repug-
nant in the subject or context,—

"Chapter":

"chapter" means a chapter of this Code:

"district" means the local limits of the jurisdiction of a principal Civil
Court of original jurisdiction (hereinafter called a
"District Court"), and includes the local limits of the
ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court:

"District":

"District Court:":

every Court of a grade inferior to that of a District
Court and every Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of this Code,
be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court and the District Court:

"pleader" means every person entitled to appear and plead for another
in Court, and includes an advocate, a vakil and an
attorney of a High Court:

"Government Pleader" includes also any officer appointed by the Local
Government to perform all or any of the functions
expressly imposed by this Code on the Government
Pleader:

"Collector":

"Collector" means every officer performing the
duties of a Collector of land-revenue:

"decree" means the formal expression of an adjudication upon any right
claimed, or defence set up, in a Civil Court when
such adjudication, so far as regards the Court ex-
pressing it, decides the suit or appeal. An order rejecting a plaint, or direct-
ing accounts to be taken, or determining any question mentioned or referred

to in section 244, but not specified in section 588, is within this definition :
 an order specified in section 588 is not within this definition :

"order" means the formal expression of any decision of a Civil Court which is not a decree as above defined :
 "order :"
 "judgment" means the statement given by the Judge of the grounds of a decree or order :
 "Judge" means the presiding officer of a Court :
 "judgment-debtor" means any person against whom a decree or order has been made :
 "decree-holder" means any person in whose favour a decree or any order capable of execution has been made, and includes any person to whom such decree or order is transferred :
 "decree-holder :"
 "written" includes printed and lithographed, and "writing" includes print and lithograph :
 "signed" includes marked, when the person making the mark is unable to write his name ; it also includes stamped with the name of the person referred to :
 "signed :"
 "foreign Court" means a Court situate beyond the limits of British India and not having authority in British India nor established by the Governor General in Council :
 "foreign Court :"
 "foreign judgment" means the judgment of a foreign Court :
 "foreign judgment :"
 "public officer." "public officer" means a person falling under any of the following descriptions (namely) :—

every Judge ;
 every covenanted servant of Her Majesty ;
 every commissioned officer in the military or naval forces of Her Majesty while serving under Government ;

every officer of a Court of Justice whose duty it is, as such officer, to investigate or report on any matter of law or fact, or to make, authenticate or keep any document, or to take charge or dispose of any property, or to execute any judicial process, or to administer any oath, or to interpret, or to preserve order in the Court, and every person specially authorized by a Court of Justice to perform any of such duties ;

every person who holds any office by virtue of which he is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement ;

every officer of Government whose duty it is, as such officer, to prevent offences, to give information of offences, to bring offenders to justice, or to protect the public health, safety or convenience ;

every officer whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep or expend any property on behalf of Government, or to make any survey, assessment or contract on behalf of Government, or to execute any revenue-process, or to investigate, or to report on, any matter affecting the pecuniary interests of Government, or to make, authenticate or keep any document relating to the pecuniary interests of Government, or to prevent the infraction of any law for the protection of the pecuniary interests of Government, and every officer in the service or pay of Government, or remunerated by fees or commission for the performance of any public duty.

And in any part of British India in which this Code operates, "Government" includes the Government of India as well as the Local Government.

3. The enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof. But all notifications published

Enactments repealed.

declarations and rules made, places appointed, agreements filed, scales prescribed and forms framed under any such enactment, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Code, be deemed to be respectively published, made, appointed, filed, prescribed and framed hereunder.

And when in any Act, Regulation or notification passed or issued prior to the day on which this Code comes into force, reference is made to Act No. VIII of 1859, Act No. XXIII of 1861 or the "Code of Civil Procedure," or to Act No. X of 1877, or to any other Act hereby repealed, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be read as applying to this Code or the corresponding part thereof.

Save as provided by section 99A, nothing herein contained shall affect any proceedings prior to decree in any suit instituted or appeal presented before the first day of June, 1882, or any proceedings after decree that may have been commenced and were still pending at that date.

Every appeal pending on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1879, which would have lain if this Code had been in force on the date of its presentation, shall be heard and determined as if this Code had been in force on such date ; and every order passed before the same day, purporting to transfer a case to a Collector under section 320, and every notification published before the same day, purporting to be issued under Act No. X of 1877, section 360, shall be deemed to have been respectively passed and issued in accordance with law.

4. Save as provided in the second paragraph of section 3, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the following enactments (namely) :—

the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1865 :

the Burma Courts Act, 1875 :

the Punjab Courts Act, 1877* :

the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1879 :

or any law heretofore or hereafter passed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor in Council, prescribing a special procedure for suits between landholders and their tenants or agents,

or any law heretofore or hereafter passed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor in Council, providing for the partition of immoveable property.

And, where under any of the said Acts concurrent civil jurisdiction is given to the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, the Local Government may declare which of such officers shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be the District Court.

4 A. † (1) Where any Revenue Courts are governed by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure in those matters of procedure upon which any special enactment applicable to them is silent, the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that any portions of those provisions shall not apply to those Courts, or shall only apply to them with such modifications as the Local Government, with the sanction aforesaid, may prescribe.

(2) "Revenue Court" in sub-section (1) means a Court having jurisdiction under any local law to entertain suits relating to the rent, revenue or profits of land used for agricultural purposes, but does not include a Civil Court having original jurisdiction under this Code to try such suits as being

* See now Act XVIII of 1884.

† Act VII of 1883, s. 3.

suits of a civil nature of which its cognizance is not barred by any enactment for the time being in force.

5. The chapters and sections of this Code specified in the second schedule hereto annexed extend (so far as they are applicable) to Courts of Small Causes constituted under Act No. IX of 1887*, and to all other Courts (other than the Courts of Small Causes in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) exercising the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes. The other chapters and sections of this Code do not extend to such Courts.

6. Nothing in this Code affects the jurisdiction or procedure—

(a) of Military Courts of Request;

(a) of Military Courts of Request;

(b) [of officers appointed to try small suits in Bombay] *Rep. by Act VIII of 1887, s. 2 and Sch.*

(c) of Village Munsifs and Village Pancháyats in Madras;

(c) of Village Munsifs or Village Pancháyats under the provisions of the Madras Code; or

(d) of Recorder of Rangoon sitting as Insolvent Court.

(d) of the Recorder of Rangoon sitting as an Insolvent Court in Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab or Bassein;

or shall operate to give any Court jurisdiction over suits of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds the pecuniary limits (if any) of its ordinary jurisdiction.

7. With respect to—

(a) the jurisdiction exercised by certain jágírdárs and other authorities invested with powers under the provisions of Bombay Regulation XIII of 1830 and Act No. XV of 1840 in the cases therein mentioned, and

(b) cases of the nature defined in the enactments specified in the third schedule hereto annexed,

the procedure in such cases and in the appeals to the Civil Courts allowed therein shall be according to the rules laid down in this Code, except where those rules are inconsistent with any specific provisions contained in the enactments mentioned or referred to in this section.

8. Save as provided in sections 3, 25, 86, 223, 225, 386, and Chapter XXXIX, † and by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882†, this Code shall not extend to any suit or proceeding in any Court of Small Causes established in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.‡

Division of Code

9. This Code is divided into ten Parts as follows :—

The first part :	Suits in General.
The second Part :	Incidental Proceedings.
The third Part :	Suits in particular Cases.
The fourth Part :	Provisional Remedies.
The fifth Part :	Special Proceedings.
The sixth Part :	Appeals.
The seventh Part :	Reference to and Revision by the High Court
The eighth Part :	Review of Judgment.
The ninth Part :	Special Rules relating to the Chartered High Courts.
The tenth Part :	Certain miscellaneous Matters.

* See Act IX of 1887, s. 2 (3).

† Added by Act XV of 1882, s. 3.

‡ The second para has been repealed by Act VII of 1886, s. 4.

PART I.

Of Suits in General.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND RES JUDICATA.

No person exempt from jurisdiction by reason of descent or place of birth.

10. No person shall, by reason of his descent or place of birth, be in any civil proceeding exempted from the jurisdiction of any of the Courts.

11. The Courts shall (subject to the provisions herein contained) have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is barred by any enactment for the time being in force.

Courts to try all civil suits unless specially barred.

Explanation.—A suit in which the right to property or to an office is contested is a suit of a civil nature, notwithstanding that such right may depend entirely on the decision of questions as to religious rites or ceremonies.

12. Except where a suit has been stayed under section 20, the Court shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue is also directly and substantially in issue in a previously instituted suit for the same relief between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, pending in the same or any other Court, whether superior or inferior, in British India having jurisdiction to grant such relief, or in any Court beyond the limits of British India established by the Governor General in Council and having like jurisdiction, or before Her Majesty in Council.

Pending suits.

Explanation.—The pendency of a suit in a foreign Court does not preclude the Courts in British India from trying a suit founded on the same cause of action.

13. No Court shall try any suit or issue in which the matter directly and substantially in issue has been directly and substantially in issue in a former suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, litigating under the same title, in a Court of jurisdiction competent to try such subsequent suit or the suit in which such issue has been subsequently raised, and has been heard and finally decided by such Court.

Res judicata.

Explanation I.—The matter above referred to must in the former suit have been alleged by one party and either denied or admitted, expressly or impliedly, by the other.

Explanation II.—Any matter which might and ought to have been made ground of defence or attack in such former suit shall be deemed to have been a matter directly and substantially in issue in such suit.

Explanation III.—Any relief claimed in the plaint, which is not expressly granted by the decree, shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to have been refused.

Explanation IV.—A decision is final within the meaning of this section when it is such as the Court making it could not alter (except on review) on the application of either party or reconsider of its own motion. A decision liable to appeal may be final within the meaning of this section until the appeal is made.

Explanation V.—Where persons litigate *bond fide* in respect of a private right claimed in common for themselves and others, all persons

interested in such right shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to claim under the persons so litigating.

Explanation VI.—Where a foreign judgment is relied on, the production of the judgment duly authenticated is presumptive evidence that the Court which made it had competent jurisdiction, unless the contrary appear on the record; but such presumption may be removed by proving the want of jurisdiction.

When foreign judgment no bar to suit in British India. 14. No foreign judgment shall operate as a bar to a suit in British India—

- (a) if it has not given on the merits of the case:
- (b) if it appears on the face of the proceedings to be founded on an incorrect view of international law or of any law in force in British India:
- (c) if it is in the opinion of the Court before which it is produced contrary to natural justice:
- (d) if it has been obtained by fraud:
- (e) if it has been sustains a claim founded on a breach of any law in force in British India.

*Where a suit is instituted in British India on the judgment of any foreign Court in Asia or Africa except a Court of Record established by Letters Patent of Her Majesty or any predecessor of Her Majesty or a Supreme Consular Court established by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, the Court in which the suit is instituted shall not be precluded from inquiry into the merits of the case in which the judgment was passed.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE PLACE OF SUING.

Court in which suit to be instituted.

Suits to be instituted where subject matter situate.

15.† Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it.

16. Subject to the pecuniary or other limitations prescribed by any law, suits—

- (a) for the recovery of immoveable property,
- (b) for the partition of immoveable property,
- (c) for the foreclosure or redemption of a mortgage of immoveable property,
- (d) for the determination of any other right to or interest in immoveable property,
- (e) for compensation for wrong to immoveable property,
- (f) for the recovery of moveable property actually under distraint or attachment,

shall be instituted in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate:

Provided that suits to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property held by or on behalf of the defendant may, when the relief sought can be entirely obtained through his personal obedience, be instituted either in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate, as in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain.

Explanation.—In this section “property” means property situate in British India.

* See Act VII of 1888, s. 5.

† Repealed in Ajmere and Merwara—see Reg. I of 1877, s. 2 Sch., and *supra* s. 3.

16A.* (1) When it is alleged to be uncertain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which of two or more Courts any immovable property is situate, any one of those Courts may, if satisfied that there is ground for the alleged uncertainty, record a statement to that effect and thereupon proceed to entertain and dispose of any suit shall have the same effect as if the property were situate within the local limits of its jurisdiction :

Provided that the suit is one with respect to which the Court is competent as regards the nature and value of the suit to exercise jurisdiction.

(2) Where a statement has not been recorded under sub-section (1), and an objection is taken before an appellate or revisional Court that a decree or order in a suit relating to such property was made by a Court not having jurisdiction where the property is situate, the appellate or revisional Court shall not allow the objection if in its opinion there was, at the time of the institution of the suit, any reasonable ground for uncertainty as to the Court having jurisdiction with respect thereto.

Suits to be instituted where defendants reside or cause of action arose. 17. Subject to the limitations aforesaid, all other suits shall be instituted in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction—

(a) the cause of action arises, or

(b) all the defendants, at the time of the commencement of the suit, actually and voluntarily reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain; or

(c) any of the defendants, at the time of the commencement of the suit, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain :

Provided that either the leave of the Court is given, or the defendants who do not reside, or carry on business or personally work for gain, as aforesaid, acquiesce in such institution.

Explanation I.—Where a person has a permanent dwelling at one place and also a lodging at another place for a temporary purpose only, he shall be deemed to reside at both places in respect of any cause of action arising at the place where he has such temporary lodging.

Explanation II.—A Corporation or Company shall be deemed to carry on business at its sole or principal office in British India or, in respect of any cause of action, arising at any place where it has also a subordinate office, at such place.

Explanation III.†—In suits arising out of contract, the cause of action arises within the meaning of this section at any of the following places, namely:—

(i) the place where the contract was made ;

(ii) the place where the contract was to be performed or performance thereof completed ;

(iii) the place where in performance of the contract any money to which the suit relates was expressly or impliedly payable.

Illustrations.

(a) A is a tradesman in Calcutta. B carries on business in Delhi. B, by his agent in Calcutta, buys goods of A, and requests A to deliver them to the East Indian Railway Company. A delivers the goods accordingly in Calcutta. A may sue B for the price of the goods either in Calcutta, where the cause of action has arisen, or in Delhi, where B carries on business.

* Act VII of 1883, s. 6.

† This section has reference to large areas subject to fluvial action.

‡ Act VII of 1888, s. 7.

(b) A resides at Simla, B at Calcutta and C at Delhi. A, B and C being together at Benaras, B and C make a joint promissory-note payable on demand, and deliver it to A. A may sue B and C at Benaras, where the cause of action arose. He may also sue them at Calcutta, where B resides, or at Delhi, where C resides; but in each of these cases, if the non-resident defendant objects, the suit cannot be maintained without the leave of the Court.

18. In suits for compensation for wrong done to person or moveable property, if the wrong was done within the local limits of the jurisdiction of one Court and the defendant resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of another Court, the plaintiff may at his option sue in either of the said Courts.

Illustrations.

(a) A, residing in Delhi, beats B in Calcutta. B may sue A either in Calcutta or in Delhi.

(b) A, residing in Delhi, publishes in Calcutta statements defamatory of B. B may sue A either in Calcutta or in Delhi.

(c) A, travelling on the line of a Railway Company whose principal office is at Howrah, is upset and injured at Allahabad by negligence imputable to the Company. He may sue the Company either at Howrah or at Allahabad.

19. If the suit be to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property situate within the limits of a single district, but within the jurisdiction of different Courts, the suit may be instituted in the Court within whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate:

Provided that, in respect of the value of the subject-matter of the suit, the entire claim be cognizable by such Court.

If the immoveable property be situate within the limits of different districts, the suit may be instituted in any Court, otherwise competent to try it, within whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate.

20. If a suit which may be instituted in more than one Court is instituted in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the defendant or all the defendants does not or do not actually and voluntarily reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain, the defendant or any defendant may, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to the Court to stay proceedings, apply to the Court accordingly;

and, if the Court, after hearing such of the parties as desire to be heard, is satisfied that justice is more likely to be done by the suit being instituted in some other Court, it may stay proceedings either finally or till further order, and make such order as it thinks fit as to the costs already incurred by the parties or any of them.

In such case, if the plaintiff so requires, the Court shall return the plaint with an endorsement thereon of the order staying proceedings.

Every such application shall be made at the earliest possible opportunity, and in all cases before the issues are settled; and any defendant not so applying shall be deemed to have acquiesced in the institution of the suit.

21. Where the Court, under section 20, stays proceedings, and the plaintiff re-institutes his suit in another Court, the plaint shall not be chargeable with any court-fee; Provided that the proper fee has been levied on the

institution of the suit in the former Court, and that the plaint has been returned by such Court.

22. Where a suit may be instituted in more Courts than one, and such Courts are subordinate to the same appellate Court, any defendant, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to such Court to transfer the suit to another Court, may apply accordingly; and the appellate Court, after hearing the other parties, if they desire to be heard, shall determine in which of the Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed.

23. Where such Courts are subordinate to different appellate Courts, but are subordinate to the same High Court, any defendant, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to the High Court to transfer the suit to another Court having jurisdiction, may apply accordingly. If the suit is brought in any Court subordinate to a District Court, the application, together with the objections, if any, filed by the other parties, shall be submitted through the District Court to which such Court is subordinate. The High Court may, after considering the objections, if any, of the other parties, determine in which of the Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed.

24. Where such Courts are subordinate to different High Courts, any defendant may, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to the High Court within whose jurisdiction the Court in which the suit is brought is situate, apply accordingly.

If the suit is brought in any Court subordinate to a District Court, the application, together with the objections, if any, filed by the other parties, shall be submitted through the District Court to which such Court is subordinate;

and such High Court shall, after considering the objections, if any, of the other parties, determine in which of the several Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed.

25.* The High Court or District Court may, on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, or of its own motion without giving such notice, withdraw any suit, whether pending in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal subordinate to such High Court or District Court, as the case may be, and try the suit itself, or transfer it for trial to any other such subordinate Court competent to try the same in respect of its nature and the amount or value of its subject-matter.

For the purposes of this section the Courts of Additional and Assistant Judges shall be deemed to be subordinate to the District Court.

The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

CHAPTER III.

OF PARTIES AND THEIR APPEARANCES, APPLICATIONS AND ACTS.

26. All persons may be joined as plaintiffs in whom the right to any relief claimed is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally or in the alternative, in respect of the same cause of action. And judgment may be given for

Persons who may be joined as plaintiffs.

Repealed in Ajmere and Merwara.—See Reg. I of 1877, s. 2, and sch., also s. 26, *ibid.*, and *supra*, s. 3.

such one or more of the plaintiffs as may be found to be entitled to relief for such relief as he or they may be entitled to, without any amendment. But the defendant, though unsuccessful, shall be entitled to his costs occasioned by so joining any person who is not found entitled to relief, unless the Court in disposing of the costs of the suit otherwise directs.*

27. Where a suit has been instituted in the name of the wrong person Court may substitute or as plaintiff, or where it is doubtful whether it has add plaintiff for or to been instituted in the name of the right plaintiff, plaintiff suing. the Court may,† at any stage of the suit†, if satisfied that the suit has been so commenced through a *bona fide* mistake, and that it is necessary for the determination of the real matter in dispute so to do, order any other person or persons† with his or their consent† to be substituted or added as plaintiff or plaintiffs upon such terms as the Court thinks just.

28. All persons may be joined as defendants against whom the right to any relief is alleged to exist, whether jointly, Persons who may be joined as defendants. severally or in the alternative, in respect of the same matter. And judgment may be given against such one or more of the defendants as may be found to be liable, according to their respective liabilities, without any amendment.

29. The plaintiff may, at his option, join as parties to the same suit all or any of the persons severally, or jointly and Joinder of parties liable on same contract. severally, liable on any one contract, including parties to bills of exchange, hundis and promissory notes.

30. Where there are numerous parties having the same interest in one suit, one or more of such parties may, with the One party may sue or defend on behalf of all in same interest. permission of the Court, sue or be sued, or may defend, in such suit, on behalf of all parties so interested. But the Court shall in such case give, at the plaintiff's expense, notice of the institution of the suit to all such parties either by personal service or (if from the number of parties or any other cause such service is not reasonably practicable) by public advertisement, as the Court in each case may direct.‡

31. No suit shall be defeated by reason of the misjoinder of parties, and the Court may in every suit deal with the Suit not to fail by reason of misjoinder. matter in controversy so far as regards the rights and interests of the parties actually before it.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to enable plaintiffs to join in respect of distinct causes of action.

32. The Court may, on or before the first hearing, upon the application of either party, and on such terms as the Court thinks just, order that the name of any party, whether as plaintiff or as defendant, improperly Court may dismiss or add parties. joined, be struck out ;

* This section does not authorize the joinder of plaintiffs with antagonistic claims arising out of distinct causes of action, where one of two widows of a deceased Hindu and her adopted son sued as co plaintiff, claiming in the alternative either to recover the whole family-estate for the latter, if the adoption was valid, or, if the adoption was invalid, one-half of the estate for the former: *Held* that the suit was bad for misjoinder.—I. L. R., 6 Mad. 289.

† Inserted by Act VII of 1888, s. 8.

‡ This section does not apply to the case of one shareholder suing some others (but without joining either as plaintiff or as defendants the rest of the shareholders) for the restoration of the joint land to its *status quo ante* I. L. R., 5 All. 602, *Hirai, v. Bhajron*

and the Court may at any time either upon or without such application, and such terms as the Court thinks just, order that any plaintiff be made a defendant or that any defendant be made a plaintiff, and that the name of any person who ought to have been joined, whether as plaintiff or defendant, or whose presence before the Court may be necessary in order to enable the Court effectually and completely to adjudicate upon and settle all the questions involved in the suit, be added.

Consent of person added as plaintiff or next friend.

No person shall be added as a plaintiff, or as the next friend of a plaintiff, without his own consent thereto.

Parties to suits instituted or defended under section 30.

Any person on whose behalf a suit is instituted or defended under section 30 may apply to the Court to be made a party to such suit.

All parties whose names are so added as defendants shall be served with a summons in manner hereinafter mentioned, and (subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, section 22) the proceedings as against

Defendants added to be served.

them shall be deemed to have begun only on the service of such summons.

Conduct of suit.

The Court may give the conduct of the suit to such plaintiff as it deems proper.

33. Where a defendant is added, the plaint, if previously filed, shall, unless the Court direct otherwise, be amended in

Where defendant added, plaint to be amended.

such manner as may be necessary, and an amended copy of the summons shall be served on the new

defendant and the original defendants.

34. All objections for want of parties, or for joinder of parties who have

Time for taking objections as to non-joinder or misjoinder.

no interest in the suit, or for misjoinder as co-plaintiffs or co-defendants, shall be taken at the earliest possible opportunity, and in all cases before

the first hearing; and any such objection not so taken shall be deemed to have been waived by the defendant.

35. When there are more plaintiffs than one, any one or more of them

Each of several plaintiffs or defendants may authorize any other to appear, &c., for him.

may be authorized by any other of them to appear, plead or act for such other in any proceeding under this Code: and in like manner, when there are more

defendants than one, any one or more of them may be authorized by any other of them to appear, plead or act for such other in any such proceeding.

Authority to be in writing, signed and filed.

The authority shall be in writing signed by the party giving it, and shall be filed in Court.

Recognized Agents and Pleadors.

36. Any appearance, application or act in or to any Court, required or

Appearances, &c., may be in person, by recognized agent or by pleader.

authorized by law to be made or done by a party to a suit or appeal in such Court, may, except when otherwise expressly provided by any law for the

time being in force, be made or done by the party in person, or by his recognized agent, or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf:

Provided that any such appearance shall be made by the party in person, if the Court so direct.

Recognized agents.

37.* The recognized agents of parties by whom such appearances, applications and acts may be made or done are—

(a) persons holding general powers-of-attorney from parties not resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court within which limits the appearance, application or act is made or done, authorizing them to make and do such appearances, applications and acts on behalf of such parties;

(b) mukhtárs duly certificated under any law for the time being in force, and holding special powers-of-attorney authorizing them to do, on behalf of their principals, such acts as may legally be done by mukhtárs;

(c) persons carrying on trade or business for and in the names of parties not resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court within which limits the appearance, application or act is made or done, in matters connected with such trade or business only, where no other agent is expressly authorized to make and do such appearances, applications and acts.†

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to the territories now administered respectively by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces; but in those territories the recognized agents of parties by whom such appearances, applications and acts may be made and done shall be such persons as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare in this behalf.

38.* Processes served on the recognized agent of a party to a suit or appeal shall be as effectual as if the same had been served on the party in person, unless the Court otherwise directs.

The provisions of this Code for the service of process on a party to a suit shall apply to the service of process on his recognized agent.

39. The appointment of a pleader to make or do any appearance, application or act as aforesaid shall be in writing, and such appointment shall be filed in Court.

When so filed it shall be considered to be in force until revoked, with the leave of the Court, by a writing signed by the client and filed in Court, or until the client or the pleader dies, or all proceedings in the suit are ended so far as regards the client.

* In Oudh substitute the following for ss. 37 and 38 :—

"The recognized agents of parties by whom such applications and appearances may be made are—

"A permanent servant, partner, relation or friend, whom the Court may admit as a fit person to represent a party, and especially persons holding powers-of-attorney from absent parties, parties carrying on business on behalf of bankers and traders, managing agents of landlords, nearest male relations of women, and persons *ex officio* authorized to act for Government or for any Prince or Chief.

"Whenever the personal appearance of a party to a suit is required by this Act, such appearance may be made by his recognized agent, unless the Court shall otherwise direct; and anything which by this Act is required or permitted to be done by a party in person may be done by his recognized agent. Notices given to, or process served on, a recognized agent, relative to a suit, shall be effectual for all purposes, in relation to the suit, as if the same had been given to, or served on, the party in person, unless the Court shall otherwise direct; and all the provisions of this Act, relative to the service of notices or processes on a party to a suit, shall be applicable to the service of notices and processes on such recognized agent."—See Act XVII of 1876, s. 18, and *supra*, s. 3.

† For Additional "recognized Agents" in Ajmere and Marwara, see Reg. I of 1877, s. 28.

No advocate of any High Court established by Royal Charter shall be required to present any document empowering him to act.

40. Processes served on the pleader of any party or left at the office or ordinary residence of such pleader, relative to a suit or appeal, and whether the same be for the personal appearance of the party or not, shall be presumed to be duly communicated and made known to the party whom the pleader represents, and, unless the Court otherwise directs, shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit or appeal as if the same had been given to or served on the party in person.

41. Besides the recognized agents described in section 37 any person residing within the jurisdiction of the Court may be appointed an agent to accept service of process. Such appointment may be special or general and shall be made by an instrument in writing signed by the principal, and such instrument, or, if the appointment be general, a duly attested copy thereof, shall be filed in Court.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE FRAME OF THE SUIT.

42. Every suit shall, as far as practicable, be so framed as to afford ground for a final decision upon the subjects in dispute, and so to prevent further litigation concerning them.

43. Every suit shall include the whole of the claim which the plaintiff is entitled to make in respect of the cause of action; but a plaintiff may relinquish any portion of his claim in order to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of any Court.

Relinquishment of part of claim. If a plaintiff omit to sue in respect of, or intentionally relinquish, any portion of his claim, he shall not afterwards sue in respect of the portion so omitted or relinquished.

A person entitled to more than one remedy in respect of the same cause of action may sue for all or any of his remedies; but, if he omits (except with the leave of the Court obtained before the first hearing) to sue for any of such remedies, he shall not afterwards sue for the remedy so omitted.

For the purpose of this section an obligation and a collateral security for its performance shall be deemed to constitute but one cause of action.

Illustration.

A lets a house to B at a yearly rent of Rs. 1,200. The rent for the whole of the years 1881 and 1882 is due and unpaid. A sues B only for the rent due for 1882. A shall not afterwards sue B for the rent due for 1881.

44. *Rule a.*—No cause of action shall, unless with the leave of the Court, be joined with a suit for the recovery of immoveable property, or to obtain a declaration of title to immoveable property, except—

(a) claims in respect of mesne profits or arrears of rent in respect of the property claimed,

(b) damages for breach of any contract under which the property or any part thereof is held, and

(c) claims by a mortgagee to enforce any of his remedies under the mortgage.

Rule b.—No claim by or against an executor, administrator or heir, as

Claims by or against executor, administrator or heir.

such, shall be joined with claims by or against him personally, unless the lastmentioned claims are alleged to arise with reference to the estate in respect

of which the plaintiff or defendant sues or is sued as executor, administrator or heir, or are such as he was entitled to, or liable for, jointly with the deceased person whom he represents.

45. Subject to the rules contained in chapter II and in section 44, the

Plaintiff may join several causes of action.

plaintiff may unite in the same suit several causes of action against the same defendant or the same defendants jointly; and any plaintiffs having causes

of action in which they are jointly interested against the same defendant, or the same defendants jointly, may unite such causes of action in the same suit.

But if it appear to the Court that any such causes of action cannot be

Court may order separation.

conveniently tried or disposed of together, the Court may, at any time before the first hearing, of its own

motion or on the application of any defendant, or at any subsequent stage of the suit, if the parties agree, order separate trials of any such causes of action to be had, or make such other order as may be necessary or expedient for the separate disposal thereof.

When causes of action are united, the jurisdiction of the Court as regards the suit shall depend on the amount or value of the aggregate subject-matters at the date of instituting the suit, whether or not an order has been made under the second paragraph of this section.

46. Any defendant alleging that the plaintiff has united in the same

Defendant may apply to confine suit.

suit several causes of action which cannot be conveniently disposed of in one suit may at any time before the first hearing, or, where issues are settled,

before any evidence is recorded, apply to the Court for an order confining the suit to such of the causes of action as may be conveniently disposed of in one suit.

47. If, on the hearing of such application, it appears to the Court that

Court on hearing application may exclude some causes and order amendment.

the causes of action are such as cannot all be conveniently disposed of in one suit, the Court may order any of such causes of action to be excluded, and may direct the plaint to be amended accordingly, and may make such order as to costs as may be just.

Every amendment made under this section shall be attested by the signature of the Judge.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS.

Suits to be commenced by plaint.

48. Every suit shall be instituted by presenting a plaint to the Court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf.

Language of plaint.

49. The plaint must be distinctly written in the language of the Court;

Provided that, if such language is not English, the plaint may (with the permission of the Court), be written in English; but in such case, if the

defendant so require, a translation of the plaint into the language of the Court shall be filed in Court.

Particulars to be contained in plaint. 50. The plaint must contain the following particulars:—

- (a) the name of the Court in which the suit is brought;
- (b) the name, description and place of residence of the plaintiff;
- (c) the name, description and place of residence of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained;
- (d) a plain and concise statement of the circumstances constituting the cause of action, and where and when it arose;
- (e) a demand of the relief which the plaintiff claims; and
- (f) if the plaintiff has allowed a set-off or relinquished a portion of his claim, the amount so allowed or relinquished.

In money-suits.

If the plaintiff seeks the recovery of money, the plaint must state the precise amount, so far as the case admits.

In a suit for mesne profits, and in a suit for the amount which will be found due to the plaintiff on taking unsettled accounts between him and the defendant, the plaint need only state approximately the amount sued for.

When the plaintiff sues in a representative character, the plaint should shew not only that he has an actual existing interest in the subject-matter but that he has taken the steps necessary to enable him to institute a suit concerning it.

Where plaintiff sues as representative.

Illustrations.

- (a) A sues as B's executor. The plaint must state that A has proved B's will.
- (b) A sues as C's administrator. The plaint must state that A has taken out administration to C's estate.
- (c) A sues as guardian of D, a Muhammadan minor. A is not D's guardian according to Muhammadan law and usage. The plaint must state that A has been specially appointed D's guardian.

Defendant's interest and liability to be shewn.

The plaint must shew that the defendant is or claims to be interested in the subject-matter, and that he is liable to be called upon to answer the plaintiff's demand.

Illustration.

A dies, leaving B his executor, C his legatee and D a debtor to A's estate. C sues D to compel him to pay his debt in satisfaction of C's legacy. The plaint must shew that B has causelessly refused to sue D, or that B and D have colluded for the purpose of defrauding C, or other such circumstances rendering D liable to C.

If the cause of action arose beyond the period ordinarily allowed by any

Grounds of exemption from limitation-law.

law for instituting the suit, the plaint must shew the ground upon which exemption from such law is claimed.

51. The plaint shall be signed by the plaintiff and his pleader (if any), and shall be verified at the foot by the plaintiff or

Plaints to be signed and verified.

by some other person proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case:

Provided that, if the plaintiff is, by reason of absence or for other good cause, unable to sign the plaint, it may be signed by any person duly authorized by him in this behalf.

52. The verification must be to the effect that the same is true to the knowledge of the person making it, except as to matters stated on information and belief, and, that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Contents of verification.

The verification shall be signed by the person making it.

When plaint may be rejected, returned for amendment, or amended.

53.* The plaint may, at the discretion of the Court,—

(a) at, or at any time before, the settlement of issues be rejected if it does not disclose a cause of action ;

(b) at, or at any time before, the settlement of issues be returned for amendment within a time to be fixed by the Court, and upon such terms as to the payment of costs occasioned by such amendment as the Court thinks fit, if it—

(i) is not signed and verified as hereinbefore required,

(ii) does not state correctly and without prolixity the several particulars hereinbefore required, or contains particulars other than those so required,

(iii) is wrongly framed by reason of non-joinder or misjoinder of parties, or joins causes of action which ought not to be joined in the same suit, or

(iv) is not framed in accordance with the provisions of section 42 ;

(c) at any time before judgment be amended by the Court upon such terms as to the payment of costs as the Court thinks fit :

Provided that a plaint shall not be amended either by the party to whom it is returned for amendment, or by the Court, so as to convert a suit of one character into a suit of another and inconsistent character.

Attestation of amendment.

When a plaint is amended under this section the amendment shall be attested by the signature of the Judge.

When plaint shall be rejected.

54. The plaint shall be rejected in the following cases :—

(a) if the relief sought is undervalued, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to correct the valuation within a time to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so :

(b) if the relief sought is properly valued, but the plaint is written upon paper insufficiently stamped, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to supply the requisite stamp-paper within a time to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so :

(c) if the suit appears from the statement in the plaint to be barred by any positive rule of law :

(d) if the plaint, having been returned for amendment within a time fixed by the Court, is not amended within such time.

Procedure on rejecting plaint.

55. When a plaint is rejected, the Judge shall record with his own hand an order to that effect with the reason for such order.

56. The rejection of the plaint on any of the grounds hereinbefore mentioned shall not of its own force preclude the plaintiff from presenting a fresh plaint in respect of the same cause of action.

When rejection of plaint does not preclude presentation of fresh plaint.

When plaint shall be returned to be presented to proper Court.

57. The plaint shall be returned to be presented to the proper Court in the following cases :—

(a) if a suit has been instituted in a Court whose grade is lower or higher than that of the Court competent to try it, where such Court exists, or where no option as to the selection of the Court is allowed by law.*

(b) if, in a suit relating to immovable property, but not coming under the proviso to section 16, it appears that no part of such property is situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court to which the plaint is presented:

(c) if, in any other case, it appears that the cause of action did not arise, and that none of the defendants are dwelling or carrying on business, or personally working for gain, within such local limits.

Procedure on returning
plaint.

On returning a plaint the Judge shall, with his own hand, endorse thereon the date of its presentation and return the name of the party presenting it, and a brief statement of the reason for returning it.

58. The plaintiff shall endorse on the plaint, or annex thereto, a memorandum of the documents (if any) which he has produced along with it; and, if the plaint be admitted, shall present as many copies on plain paper of the plaint as there are defendants, unless the Court by reason of the length of the plaint or the number of the defendants, or for any other sufficient reason, permits him to present a like number

Concise statements.

of concise statements of the nature of the claim made, or of the relief or remedy required, in the suit, in which case he shall present such statements.

If the plaintiff sues, or the defendant or any of the defendants is sued, in a representative capacity, such statements shall show in what capacity the plaintiff or defendant sues or is sued.

The plaintiff may, by leave of the Court, amend such statements so as to make them correspond with the plaint.

The chief ministerial officer of the Court shall sign such memorandum and copies or statements if, on examination, he finds them to be correct.

The Court shall also cause the particulars mentioned in section 50 to be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose and called the register of civil suits. Such entries shall be numbered in every year according to the order in which the plaint is admitted.

Production of document
on which plaintiff sues.
Delivery of document or
copy.

59. If a plaintiff sues upon a document in his possession or power, he shall produce it in Court when the plaint is presented, and shall at the same time deliver the document or a copy thereof to be filed with the plaint.

If he rely on any other documents (whether in his possession or power or not) as evidence in support of his claim, he shall enter such documents in a list to be added or annexed to the plaint.†

List of other documents.

Statement in case of documents not in his possession or power.

60. In the case of any such document not in his possession or power, he shall, if possible, state in whose possession or power it is.

* Where after investigation it is found that the value of the subject-matter is beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, the plaint should be returned. *Kandu v. Kouda*, 1. L. R. 8 Mad. 62 (1. L. R. 7 Bom. 487 overruled.)

† Documents admitted in evidence by the Lower Court ought to be considered by the Appellate Court, though no list was filed with the plaint 8 Mad. 373.

61. In case of any suit founded upon a negotiable instrument, if it be proved that the instrument is lost, and if an indemnity be given by the plaintiff, to the satisfaction of the Court, against the claims of any other person upon such instrument, the Court may make such decree as it would have made if the plaintiff had produced the instrument in Court when the plaint was presented, and had at the same time delivered a copy of the instrument to be filed with the plaint.

62. If the document on which the plaintiff sues be an entry in a shop-book or other book in his possession or power, the plaintiff shall produce the book at the time of filing the plaint, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

The Court, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, shall forthwith mark the document for the purpose of identification; and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original and attesting the copy if found correct, shall return the book to the plaintiff and cause the copy to be filed.

63. A document which ought to be produced in Court by the plaintiff when the plaint is presented, or to be entered in the list to be added or annexed to the plaint, and which is not produced or entered accordingly, shall not, without the leave of the Court, be received in evidence on his behalf at the hearing of the suit.

Nothing in this section applies to documents produced for cross-examination of the defendant's witnesses, or in answer to any case set up by the defendant or handed to a witness merely to refresh his memory.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE ISSUE AND SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

Issue of Summons.

64. When the plaint has been registered, and the copies or concise statements required by section 58 have been filed, a summons may be issued to each defendant to appear and answer the claim on a day to be therein specified,—

- (a) in person, or
- (b) by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or
- (c) by a pleader accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions.

Every such summons shall be signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court :

Provided that no such summons shall be issued when the defendant has appeared at the presentation of the plaint and admitted the plaintiff's claim.

Copy of statement annexed to summons.

65. Every such summons shall be accompanied with one of the copies or concise statements mentioned in section 58.

Court may order defendant or plaintiff to appear in person.

day therein specified.

66. If the Court sees reason to require the personal appearance of the defendant, the summons shall order him to appear in person in Court on the

If the Court sees reason to require the personal appearance of the plaintiff on the same day, it may make an order for such appearance.

No party to be ordered to appear in person unless resident,

67. No party shall be ordered to appear in person unless he resides—

(a) within the local limits of the Court's ordinary original jurisdiction, or

(b) without such limits and at a place less than fifty or, where there is railway communication for five-sixths of the distance between the place where he resides and the place where the Court is situate, two hundred miles from the court-house.

within 50 or, where there is railway, 200 miles.

68. The Court shall determine, at the time of issuing the summons, whether it shall be for the settlement of issues only, or for the final disposal of the suit; and the summons shall contain a direction accordingly:

Summons to be either to settle issues or for final disposal.

Provided that, in every suit heard by Courts of Small Causes, the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

69. The day for the appearance of the defendant shall be fixed by the Court with reference to its current business, the place of residence of the defendant and the time necessary for the service of the summons; and the day shall be so fixed as to allow the defendant sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on such day.

What shall be deemed "sufficient time" must be determined with reference to the circumstances of the case.

Summons to order defendant to produce documents required by plaintiff or relied on by defendant.

70. The summons to appear and answer shall order the defendant to produce any document in his possession or power, containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case, or upon which the defendant intends to rely in support of his case.

On issue of summons for final disposal, defendant to be directed to produce his witnesses.

71. When the summons is for the final disposal of the suit, it shall direct the defendant to produce, on the day fixed for his appearance, the witnesses upon whose evidence he intends to rely in support of his case.

Service of Summons.

72.* (1) If the defendant resides within the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is instituted, or has an agent resident within that jurisdiction who is empowered to accept the service of the summons, the summons shall ordinarily be delivered or sent to the proper officer to be served by him or one of his subordinates.

(2) The proper officer may be an officer of another Court than that in which the suit is instituted, and, where he is such an officer, the summons may, subject to any rules which the High Court may make in this behalf, be sent to him by post or in such other manner as the Court may direct.

73. Service of the summons shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, and sealed with the seal of the Court.

Mode of service.

Service on several defendants

74. When there are more defendants than one, service of the summons shall be made on each defendant :

Provided that, if the defendants are partners, and the suit relates to a partnership-transaction or to an actionable wrong in respect of which relief is claimable from the firm, the service may be made unless the Court directs otherwise either (a) on one defendant for himself and for the other defendants, or (b) on any person having the management of the business of the partnership at the principal place, within the local limits of the Court's ordinary original civil jurisdiction, of such business.

Service to be on defendant in person when practicable, or on his agent.

75. Whenever it may be practicable, the service shall be made on the defendant in person, unless he have an agent empowered to accept the service, in which case service on such agent shall be sufficient.

76. In a suit relating to any business or work against a person who does not reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court from which the summons issues, service on any manager or agent, who, at the time of service, personally carries on such business or work for such person within such limits, shall be deemed good service.*

For the purpose of this section the master of a ship is the agent of his owner or charterer.

77. In a suit to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property, if the service cannot be made on the defendant in person, and the defendant have no agent empowered to accept the service, it may be made on any agent of the defendant in charge of the property.

78. If in any suit the defendant cannot be found and if he have no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons on his behalf, the service may be made on any adult male member of the family of the defendant who is residing with him.

When service may be on male member of defendant's family.

Explanation.—A servant is not a member of the family within the meaning of this section.

79. When the serving-officer delivers or tenders a copy of the summons to the defendant personally, or to an agent or other person on his behalf, he shall require the signature of the person to whom the copy is so delivered or tendered to an acknowledgment of service endorsed on the original summons.

Person served to sign acknowledgment.

Procedure when defendant refuses to accept service,

80. If the defendant or other person refuses to sign the acknowledgment, or if the serving-officer cannot find the defendant, and there is no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons on his behalf, nor any other person on whom the service can be made,

the serving-officer shall affix a copy of the summons on the outer door of the house in which the defendant ordinarily resides and then return the original to the Court from which it issued, with a return endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, stating that he has so affixed the copy and the circumstances under which he did so.

* The manager or agent contemplated by the Code is one who has an initiative and independent discretion albeit subject possibly to principles and general orders prescribed for his conduct. A mere servant is not such an agent.—L. L. R., 4, Bom, 416.

81. The serving-officer shall, in all cases in which the summons has been served under section 79, endorse or annex, or cause to be endorsed or annexed, on or to the original summons, a return stating the time when and the manner in which the summons was* served.

Endorsement of time and manner of service.

82. † When a summons is returned under section 80, the Court shall if the return under that section has not been verified by the affidavit of the serving-officer, and may if it has been so verified, examine the serving-officer on oath, or cause him to be so examined by another Court, touching his proceedings,† and may make such further enquiry in the matter as it thinks fit; and shall either declare that the summons has been duly served or order such service as it thinks fit.

Examination of serving-officer.

Where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that the defendant is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service, or that for any other reason the summons cannot be served in the ordinary way, the Court shall order the summons to be served by affixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the Court-house, and also upon some conspicuous part of the house, if any, in which the defendant is known to have last resided, or in such other manner as the Court thinks fit.

Substituted service.

Effect of substituted service.

When service substituted, time for appearance to be fixed.

83. The service substituted by order of the Court shall be as effectual as if it had been made on the defendant personally.

84. Whenever service is substituted by order of the Court, the Court shall fix such time for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.‡

85. If the defendant resides within the jurisdiction of any Court other than the Court in which the suit is instituted, and has no agent resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the latter Court empowered to accept the service of the summons, such Court shall send the summons, either by one of its officers or by post, to any court, not being a High Court, having jurisdiction at the place where the defendant resides, by which it can be conveniently served, and shall fix such time for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.

Service of summons when defendant resides within jurisdiction of another Court and has no agent to accept service.

The Court to which the summons is sent shall, upon receipt thereof, proceed as if it had been issued by such Court, and shall then return the summons to the Court from which it originally issued, together with the record (if any) made under this paragraph.

86. Whenever any process issued by any Court established beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon is to be served within any such town, it shall be sent to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction the process is to be served.

and such Court of Small Causes shall deal with such process in the same manner as if the process had been issued by itself, and shall then return the process to the Court from which it issued.

* Sic; read "was."

† Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 11.

‡ A sufficient time ought to be given for notice of the fact to reach the defendant, where over he may be.—*Mirza v. Syad*, I. L. R. 2, Bom. 449.

87. If the defendant be in jail, the summons shall be delivered to the officer in charge of the jail in which the defendant is confined, and such officer shall cause the summons to be served upon the defendant.

The summons shall be returned to the Court from which it issued, with a statement of the service endorsed thereon and signed by the officer in charge of the jail and by the defendant.

88. If the jail in which the defendant is confined is not in the district in which the suit is instituted, the summons may be sent by post or otherwise to the officer in charge of such jail, and such officer shall cause the summons to be served upon the defendant, and shall return the summons to the Court from which it issued, with a statement of the service endorsed thereon, and signed as provided in section 87.

89. If the defendant resides out of British India, and has no agent in British India empowered to accept the service, the summons shall be addressed to the defendant at the place where he is residing and forwarded to him by post if there be postal communication between such place and the place where the Court is situate.

90.* If there is a British Resident or Agent, or a Superintendent appointed by the British Government, or a Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council, in or for the territory in which the defendant resides, the summons may be sent to such Resident, Agent, Superintendent or Court, by post or otherwise, for the purpose of being served upon the defendant; and, if the Resident, Agent or Superintendent or the Judge of the Court returns the summons with an endorsement under his hand that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall be evidence of the service.

91. The Court may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, substitute for the summons a letter signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, when the defendant is, in the opinion of the Court, of a rank which entitles him to such mark of consideration.

The letter shall contain all the particulars required to be stated in the summons, and, subject to the provisions contained in section 92, shall be treated in all respects as a summons.

92. When a letter is so substituted for a summons, it may be sent to the defendant by post or by a special messenger selected by the Court, or in any other manner which the Court thinks fit; unless the defendant has an agent empowered to accept service of summons, in which case the letter may be delivered or sent to such agent.

Service of Process.

Process to be served at expense of party issuing.

93. Every process issued under this Code shall be served at the expense of the party on whose behalf it is issued, unless the Court otherwise directs.

Costs of service.

The court-fee leviable for such service shall be levied within a time to be fixed by the Court before the process is issued.

* Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 12.

94. All notices and orders required by this Code to be given to or served on any person shall be in writing, and shall be served in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of summonses.

Notices and orders in writing how served.

Postage.

95. Postage, where chargeable on any notice, summons or letter issued under this Code and forwarded by post, and the fee for registering the same, shall be paid within a time to be fixed by the Court before the communication is forwarded:

Postage.

Provided that the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may remit such postage, a fee, or both, or may prescribe a scale of court-fees to be levied in lieu thereof.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE PARTIES AND CONSEQUENCE OF NON-APPEARANCE.

Parties to appear on day fixed in summons for defendant to appear and answer.

be heard, unless the hearing be adjourned to a future day fixed by the Court.

Dismissal of suit where summons not served in consequence of plaintiff's failure to pay fee for issuing.

96. On the day fixed in the summons for the defendant to appear and answer, the parties shall be in attendance at the court-house in person or by their respective pleaders, and the suit shall then appear and answer, it be found that the summons has not been served upon him in consequence of the failure of the plaintiff to pay the court-fee leviable for such service, the Court may order that the suit

97. If, on the day so fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, it be found that the summons has not been served upon him in consequence of the failure of the plaintiff to pay the court-fee leviable for such service, the Court may order that the suit

be dismissed :

Provided that no such order shall be passed, although the summons has not been served upon the defendant, if, on the day fixed for him to appear and answer, he attends in person or by agent, when he is allowed to appear by agent.

Proviso.

98. If on the day fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or on any other subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit is adjourned, neither party appears, the suit shall be dismissed, unless the Judge, for reasons to be recorded under his hand, otherwise directs.

If neither party appears, suit to be dismissed.

99. Whenever a suit is dismissed under section 97 or section 98, the plaintiff may (subject to the law of limitation) bring a fresh suit ; or if, within the period of thirty days from the date of the order dismissing the suit, he satisfies the Court that there was a sufficient excuse for his not paying the court-fee required within the time allowed for the service of the summons, or for his non-appearance, as the case may be, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the dismissal and appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

In such case plaintiff may bring fresh suit ;

or Court may restore suit to its file.

99A. If, after a summons has, whether before or after the first day of June, 1882, been issued to the defendant, or to one of several defendants, and returned unserved, the plaintiff fails for a period of one year from such return to apply for the issue of a fresh summons and to satisfy the Court that he has used his best endeavours to discover the residence of the defendant who has not been served,

Dismissal of suit where plaintiff, after summons returned unserved, fails for a year to apply for fresh summons.

or that such defendant is avoiding service of process, the Court may dismiss the suit as against such defendant.

In such case the plaintiff may (subject to the law of limitation) bring a fresh suit.

Procedure if only plaintiff appears,

when summons duly served,

when summons not duly served,

(c) if it is proved that the summons was served on the defendant, but not in sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on the day fixed in the summons, the Court shall postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and shall direct notice of such day to be given to the defendant.

If it is owing to the plaintiff's default that the summons was not served in sufficient time, the Court shall order him to pay the costs occasioned by such postponement.

Procedure where defendant appears on day of adjourned hearing, and assigns good cause for previous non appearance.

in answer to the suit as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his appearance.

102. If the defendant appears and the plaintiff does not appear, the

Procedure where defendant only appears.

such admission, and, where part only of the claim has been admitted, shall dismiss the suit so far as it relates to the remainder.*

103. When a suit is wholly or partially dismissed under section 102,

Decree against plaintiff by default bars fresh suit.

and, if it be proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall set aside the dismissal upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.*

No order shall be made under this section unless the plaintiff has served the defendant with notice in writing of his application.

104. If, on the day fixed for the hearing of a suit against a defendant

Procedure where defendant residing out of British India does not appear.

residing out of British India, who has no agent empowered to accept service of summons, or on any day to which the hearing has been adjourned, the defendant does not appear, the plaintiff may apply to the Court for permission to proceed with his suit, and the Court may direct that the plaintiff be at liberty to proceed with his suit in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

* Sections 102 and 103 are not applicable to a case in which nothing remained to be done except to hear a plea, for which a time had been appointed but neither the plaintiff nor his pleader appeared at the time. 1 L. R. 3 All. 232.

105. If there be more plaintiffs than one, and one or more of them
 Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several plaintiffs. appear, and the others do not appear, the Court may, at the instance of the plaintiff or plaintiffs appearing, permit the suit to proceed in the same way as if all the plaintiffs had appeared, and pass such order as it thinks fit.

106. If there be more defendants than one, and one or more of them
 Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several defendants. appear, and the others do not appear, the suit shall proceed, and the Court shall, at the time of passing judgment, make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the defendants who do not appear.

107. If a plaintiff or defendant, who has been ordered to appear in
 Consequence of non-attendance, without sufficient cause shewn, of party ordered to appear in person. person under the provisions of section 66 or section 436, does not appear in person, or shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court for failing so to appear, he shall be subject to all the provisions of the foregoing sections applicable to plaintiffs and defendants, respectively, who do not appear.

Of setting aside Decrees ex parte.

108. In any case in which a decree is passed *ex parte* against a defendant, he may apply to the Court by which the decree was made for an order to set it aside;

and if he satisfies the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the decree upon such terms as to costs, payment into Court or otherwise as it thinks fit and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

No decree to be set aside without notice to opposite party. 109. No decree shall be set aside on any such application as aforesaid, unless notice thereof in writing has been served on the opposite party.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF WRITTEN STATEMENTS AND SET-OFF.

110. The parties may, at any time before or at the first hearing of the
 Written statements. suit, tender written statements of their respective cases, and the Court shall receive such statements and place them on the record.

111. If in a suit for the recovery of money the defendant claims to
 Particulars of set-off to be given in written statement. set-off against the plaintiff's demand any ascertained sum of money legally recoverable by him from the plaintiff, and if in such claim of the defendant against the plaintiff both parties fill the same character as they fill in the plaintiff's suit, the defendant may, at the first hearing of the suit, but not afterwards unless permitted by the Court, tender a written statement containing the particulars of the debt sought to be set-off.

The Court shall thereupon inquire into the same, and if it finds that the
 Inquiry. case fulfils the requirements of the former part of this section, and that the amount claimed to be set-off does not exceed the pecuniary limits of its jurisdiction, the Court shall set-off the one debt against the other.

Such set-off shall have the same effect as a plaint in a cross-suit so as to enable the Court to pronounce a final judgment in the same suit, both on the original and on the cross claim; but it shall not affect the lien, upon the amount decreed, of any pleader in respect of the costs payable to him under the decree.

Effect of set-off.

Illustrations.

(a) A bequeaths Rs. 2,000 to B, and appoints C his executor and residuary legatee. B dies and D takes out administration to B's effects. C pays Rs. 1,000 as surety for D. Then D sues C for the legacy. C cannot set-off the debt of Rs. 1,000 against the legacy, for neither C nor D fills the same character with respect to the legacy as they fill with respect to the payment of the Rs. 1,000.

(b) A dies intestate and in debt to B. C takes out administration to A's effects, and B buys part of the effects from C. In a suit for the purchase-money by C against B, the latter cannot set-off the debt against the price, for C fills two different characters, one as the vendor to B, in which he sues B, and the other as representative to A.

(c) A sues B on a bill of exchange. B alleges that A has wrongfully neglected to insure B's goods and is liable to him in compensation which he claims to set-off. The amount not being ascertained cannot be set-off.

(d) A sues B on a bill of exchange for Rs. 500. B holds a judgment against A for Rs. 1,000. The two claims being both definite pecuniary demands may be set-off.

(e) A sues B for compensation on account of a trespass. B holds a promissory note for Rs. 1,000 from A and claims to set-off that amount against any sum that A may recover in the suit. B may do so, for, as soon as A recovers, both sums are definite pecuniary demands.

(f) A and B sue C for Rs. 1,000. C cannot set-off a debt due to him by A alone.

(g) A sues B and C for Rs. 1,000. B cannot set-off a debt due to him alone by A.

(h) A owes the partnership-firm of B and C Rs. 1,000. B dies leaving C surviving. A sues C for a debt of Rs. 1,500 due in his separate character. C may set-off the debt of Rs. 1,000.

No written statement to be received after first hearing.

112. Except as provided in the last preceding section, no written statement shall be received after the first hearing of the suit :

Provided that the Court may at any time require a written statement, or additional written statement, from any of the parties, and fix a time for presenting the same :

Provided also that a written statement, or an additional written statement, may, with the permission of the Court, be received at any time for the purpose of answering written statements so required and presented.

Procedure when party fails to present written statement called for by Court.

113. If any party from whom a written statement is so required fails to present the same within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit.

114. Written statements shall be as brief as the nature of the case admits, and shall not be argumentative, but shall be confined as much as possible to a simple narrative of the facts which the party by whom or on whose behalf the written statement is made believes to be material to the case, and which he either admits or believes he will be able to prove.

Every such statement shall be divided into paragraphs, numbered consecutively, and each paragraph containing as nearly as may be a separate allegation.

Form of written statements.

115. Written statements shall be signed and verified in the manner hereinbefore provided for signing and verifying complaints, and no written statement shall be received unless it be so signed and verified.

Written statements to be signed and verified.

116. If it appears to the Court that any written statement, whether called for by the Court or spontaneously tendered, is argumentative or prolix, or contains matter irrelevant to the suit, the Court may amend it then and there, or may, by an order to be endorsed thereon, reject the same, or return it to the party by whom it was made for amendment within a time to be fixed by the Court, imposing such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit.

Power of Court as to argumentative, prolix or irrelevant written statement.

Attestation of amendments. When any amendment is made under this section the Judge shall attest it by his signature.

When a statement has been rejected under this section the party making it shall not present another written statement, unless it be expressly called for or allowed by the Court.

Effect of rejection.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE PARTIES BY THE COURT.

117. At the first hearing of the suit the Court shall ascertain from the defendant or his pleader whether he admits or denies the allegations of fact made in the plaint, and shall ascertain from each party or his pleader whether he admits or denies such allegations of fact as are made in the written statement (if any) of the opposite party, and as are not expressly or by necessary implication admitted or denied by the party against whom they are made. The Court shall record such admissions and denials.

Ascertainment whether allegations in plaint and written statements admitted or denied.

118. At the first hearing of the suit, or at any subsequent hearing, any party appearing in person or present in Court, or any person able to answer any material questions relating to the suit by whom such party or his pleader is accompanied, may be examined orally by the Court: and the Court may, if it thinks fit, put in the course of such examination questions suggested by either party.

Oral examination of party, or companion of himself or his pleader.

119. The substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing by the Judge, and shall form part of the record.

Substance of examination to be written.

120. If the pleader of any party who appears by a pleader refuses or is unable to answer any material question relating to the suit which the Court is of opinion that the party whom he represents ought to answer, and is likely to be able to answer if interrogated in person, the Court may postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day and direct that such party shall appear in person on such day.

Consequence of refusal or inability of pleader to answer.

If such party fails without lawful excuse to appear in person on the day so appointed, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit.

CHAPTER X.

OF DISCOVERY AND OF THE ADMISSION, INSPECTION, PRODUCTION,
IMPOUNDING AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS.

121. Any party may at any time by leave of the Court deliver through the Court interrogatories in writing for the examination of the opposite party, or, where there are more opposite parties than one, any one or more of such parties, with a note at the foot thereof stating which of such interrogatories each of such persons is required to answer :

Power to deliver interrogatories.

Provided that no party shall deliver more than one set of interrogatories to the same person without the permission of the Court, and that no defendant shall deliver interrogatories for the examination of the plaintiff unless such defendant has previously tendered a written statement and such statement has been received and placed on the record.*

122. Interrogatories delivered under section 121 shall be served on the pleader (if any) of the party interrogated, or in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of summons, and the provisions of sections 79, 80, 81 and 82 shall, in the latter case, apply so far as may be practicable.

Service of interrogatories.

123. The Court, in adjusting the costs of the suit, shall, at the instance of any party, inquire or cause inquiry to be made into the propriety of delivering such interrogatories ; and if it thinks that such interrogatories have been delivered unreasonably, vexatiously or at improper length, the costs occasioned by the said interrogatories and the answers thereto shall be borne by the party in fault.

Inquiry into propriety of exhibiting interrogatories.

124. If any party to a suit be a body corporate or a joint stock company, whether incorporated or not, or any other body of persons empowered by law to sue or be sued, whether in its own name or in the name of any officer or other person, any opposite party may apply to the Court for an order allowing him to deliver interrogatories to any member or officer of such corporation, company or body, and an order may be made accordingly.

Service of interrogatories on officer of corporation or company.

125. Any party called upon to answer interrogatories, whether by himself or by any such member or officer, may refuse to answer any interrogatory on the ground that it is irrelevant, or is not put *bonâ fide* for the purposes of the suit, or that the matter inquired after is not sufficiently material at that stage of the suit, or on any other like ground.

Power to refuse to answer interrogatories as irrelevant, &c.

Time for filing affidavit in answer.

126. Interrogatories shall be answered by affidavit to be filed in Court within ten days from the service thereof or within such further time as the Judge may allow.

127. If any person interrogated omits or refuses to answer, or answers insufficiently, any interrogatory, the party interrogating may apply to the Court for an order requiring him to answer or to answer further, as the case may be. And an order may be made requiring him to answer or to answer

Procedure where party omits to answer sufficiently.

*Where an ex parte order is made in chambers giving leave to interrogate, the party ordered to answer has a right to come into Court and to have the order set aside, if illegal.—L. L. B. 5, Cal. 70. Ham Kishore Mundul v. Shobhi Bhosun Biswas.

further either by affidavit or by ~~voir dire~~ examination as the Judge may direct:

Provided that the Judge shall not require an answer to any interrogatory which in his opinion need not have been answered under section 125.

128. Either party may, by a notice through the Court, within a reasonable time not less than ten days before the hearing, require the other party to admit (saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of such document in evidence) the genuineness of any document material to the suit.

The admission shall also be made in writing signed by the other party or his pleader and filed in Court.

If such notice be not given, no costs of proving such document shall be allowed, unless the Judge otherwise orders.

If such notice is not complied with within four days after its being served, and the Judge thinks it reasonable that the admission should have been made, the party refusing shall bear the expense of proving such document, whatever may be the result of the suit.

129. The Court may, at any time during the pendency therein of any suit, order any party to the suit to declare by affidavit all the documents which are or have been in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in the suit, and any party to the suit may, at any time before the first hearing, apply to the Court for a like order.

Every affidavit made under this section shall specify which, if any, of the documents therein mentioned the declarant objects to produce, together with the grounds of such objection.

130. The Court may, at any time during the pendency therein of any suit, order the production by any party thereto of such of the documents in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in such suit or proceeding as the Court thinks right; and the Court may deal with such documents when produced in such manner as appears just.*

131. Any party to a suit may at any time before or at the hearing thereof give notice through the Court to any other party to produce any specified document for the inspection of the party giving such notice or of his pleader, and to permit such party or pleader to take copies thereof.

No party failing to comply with such notice shall afterwards be at liberty to put any such document in evidence on his behalf in such suit, unless he satisfies the Court that such document relates only to his own title, or that he had some other and sufficient cause for not complying with such notice.

132. The party to whom such notice is given shall, within ten days from the receipt thereof, deliver through the Court to the party giving the same a notice stating a time within three days from such delivery at which the documents, or such of them as he does not object to produce, may be inspected at his pleader's office or some other convenient

* A Judge has no discretion to refuse to allow inspection of documents relating to matters in question in a suit provided they are not privileged.—I. L. R., 2, Bom. 458, Wallace v. Jefferson.

place, and stating which, if any, of the documents he objects to produce, and on what grounds.

133. If any party served with notice under section 181 omits to give notice under section 132 of the time for inspection, or objects to give inspection, or names an inconvenient place for inspection, the party desiring it may apply to the Court for an order of inspection.

Application for order of inspection.
134. Except in the case of documents referred to in the plaint, written statement or affidavit of the party against whom the application is made, or disclosed in his affidavit of documents, such application shall be founded upon an affidavit showing (a) of what documents inspection is sought, (b) that the party applying is entitled to inspect them, and (c) that they are in the possession or power of the party against whom the application is made.

Application to be founded on affidavit.
135. If the party from whom discovery of any kind or inspection is sought objects to the same or any part thereof, and if the Court is satisfied that the right to such discovery or inspection depends on the determination of any issue or question in dispute in the suit, or that for any other reason it is desirable that any such issue or question should be determined before deciding upon the right to the discovery or inspection, the Court may order that the issue or question be determined first and reserve the question as to the discovery or inspection.

136. If any party fails to comply with any order under this chapter, to answer interrogatories or for discovery, production or inspection, which has been duly served, he shall, if a plaintiff, be liable to have his suit dismissed for want of prosecution, and, if a defendant, to have his defence, if any, struck out, and to be placed in the same position as if he had not appeared and answered ;

Consequences of failure to answer or give inspection.
and the party interrogating or seeking discovery, production or inspection may apply to the Court for an order to that effect, and the Court may make such order accordingly.

Any party failing to comply with any order under this chapter, to answer interrogatories or for discovery, production or inspection, which has been served personally upon him, shall also be deemed guilty of an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

137. The Court may of its own accord, and may in its discretion upon the application* of any of the parties to a suit, send for, either from its own records or from any other Court, the record of any other suit or proceeding, and inspect the same.

Court may send for papers from its own records or from other Courts.
Every application made under this section shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be supported by an affidavit of the applicant or his pleader, shewing how the record is material to the suit in which the application is made, and that the applicant cannot without unreasonable delay or expense obtain a duly authenticated copy of the record or of such portion thereof as the applicant requires, or that the production of the original is necessary for the purposes of justice.

* The Court should not refuse such application, merely because, in its opinion the documents cannot be produced, before the termination of the trial.—I. L. R., 7, Cal. 560.—*Krishna Chandra Baisack v. Protap Chandra Surma*.

Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to enable the Court to use in evidence any document which under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, would be inadmissible in the suit.

138. The parties or their pleaders shall bring with them and have in readiness at the first hearing of the suit, to be produced when called for by the Court, all the documentary evidence of every description in their possession or power, on which they intend to rely, and which has not already been filed in Court, and all the documents which the Court at any time before such hearing has ordered to be produced.

139. No documentary evidence in the possession or power of any party which should have been, but has not been, produced in accordance with the requirements of section 138 shall be received at any subsequent stage of the proceedings unless good cause be shown to the satisfaction of the Court for the non-production thereof. And the Judge receiving any such evidence shall record his reasons for so doing.

140. The Court shall receive the documents respectively produced by the parties at the first hearing :

Provided that the documents produced by each party be accompanied by an accurate list thereof prepared in such form as the High Court may from time to time direct.

Rejection of irrelevant or inadmissible documents.

The Court may at any stage of the suit reject any document which it considers irrelevant or otherwise inadmissible, recording the grounds of such rejection.

141.* (1) Subject to the provisions of the next following sub-section, there shall be endorsed on every document which has been admitted in evidence in the suit the following particulars, namely :—

Endorsements on documents admitted in evidence.

- (a) the number and title of the suit,
 - (b) the name of the person producing the document,
 - (c) the date on which it was produced, and
 - (d) a statement of its having been so admitted,
- and the endorsement shall be signed by the Judge.

(2) If a document so admitted is an entry in a book, account or record and a copy thereof has been substituted for the original under the next following section, the particulars aforesaid shall be endorsed on the copy and the endorsement thereon shall be signed by the Judge.

141A.* (1) If a document admitted in evidence in the suit is an entry in a shop-book or other account in current use, the party on whose behalf the account is produced may furnish a copy of the entry.

Endorsements on copies of admitted entries in books, accounts and records.

(2) If such a document is an entry in a public record produced from a public office or by a public officer, or an entry in a book or account belonging to a person other than a party on whose behalf the book or account is produced, the Court may require a copy of the entry to be furnished—

(i) where the record, book or account is produced on behalf of a party, then by that party, or

(ii) where the record, book or account, is produced in obedience to an order of the Court acting of its own motion, then by either or any party.

(3) When a copy of an entry is furnished under the foregoing provisions of this section, the Court shall, after causing the copy to be examined, compared and attested in manner mentioned in section 62, mark the entry and cause the book, account or record in which it occurs to be returned to the person producing it.

142.* When a document relied on as evidence by either party is considered by the Court to be inadmissible in evidence, Endorsements on documents rejected as inadmissible in evidence. there shall be endorsed thereon the particulars mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of section 141, sub-section (1), and a statement of its having been rejected, and the endorsement shall be signed by the Judge.

142A.* (1) Every document which has been admitted in evidence, Recording of admitted and return of rejected documents. or a copy thereof where a copy has been substituted for the original under section 141A, shall form part of the record of the suit.

(2) Documents not so admitted in evidence shall not form part of the record and shall be returned to the parties respectively producing them.

143. Notwithstanding anything contained in† section 62, section 141A, Court may order any document to be impounded. sub-section (3) or section 142A, sub-section (2),† the Court may, if it sees sufficient cause, direct any document or book produced before it in any suit to be impounded and kept in the custody of an officer of the Court, for such period and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

144. In suits in which an appeal is not allowed, when the suit has been disposed of, and in suits in which an appeal is allowed, when the time for preferring an appeal from the decree has elapsed, or, if an appeal has been preferred, then after the appeal has been disposed of, any person, whether a party to the suit or not, desirous of receiving back any document produced by him in the suit and placed on the record, shall, unless the document is impounded under section 143, be entitled to receive back the same :

When document may be returned before time limited. Provided that a document may be returned at any time before either of such events if the person applying for such return delivers to the proper officer a certified copy of such document to be substituted for the original :

Certain documents not to be returned. Provided also that no document shall be returned which, by force of the decree, has become void or useless.

Receipt to be given for returned document. On the return of a document which has been admitted in evidence a receipt shall be given by the party receiving it in a receipt-book to be kept for the purpose.

Provisions as to documents applied to material objects. 145. The provisions herein contained as to documents shall, so far as may be, apply to all other material objects producible as evidence.

* Substituted by Act VII of 1888, S. 13.

† Substituted by Act VII of 1888, S. 14.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

146. Issues arise when a material proposition of fact or law is affirmed by the one party and denied by the other.

Framing of issues.

Material propositions are those propositions of law or fact which a plaintiff must allege in order to show a right to sue.

Each material proposition affirmed by one party and denied by the other must form the subject of a distinct issue.

Issues are of two kinds: (a) issues of fact, (b) issues of law.

At the first hearing of the suit the Court shall, after reading the plaint and the written statements, if any, and after such examination of the parties as may appear necessary, ascertain upon what material propositions of fact or of law the parties are at variance, and shall thereupon proceed to frame and record the issues on which the right decision of the case appears to the Court to depend.

When issues both of law and of fact arise in the same suit, and the Court is of opinion that the case may be disposed of on the issues of law only, it shall try those issues first, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, postpone the settlement of the issues of fact until after the issues of law have been determined.

Nothing in this section requires the Court to frame and record issues when the defendant at the first hearing of the suit makes no defence.

Allegations from which issues may be framed.

147. The Court may frame the issues from all or any of the following materials:—

(a) allegations made on oath by the parties, or by any persons present on their behalf, or made by the pleaders of such parties or persons;

(b) allegations made in the plaint or in the written statements (if any) tendered in the suit, or in answer to interrogatories delivered in the suit;

(c) the contents of documents produced by either party.

148. If the Court be of opinion that the issues cannot be correctly

framed without the examination of some person not before the Court, or without the inspection of some document not produced in the suit, it may adjourn the framing of the issues to a future day, to be fixed by the Court, and may (subject to the rules contained in the Indian Evidence Act) compel the attendance of any person or the production of any document by the person in whose hands it may be, by summons or other process.

149. The Court may at any time before passing a decree amend the issues or frame additional issues on such terms as it thinks fit, and all such amendments or additional issues as may be necessary for determining the controversy between the parties shall be so made or framed.*

The Court may also, at any time before passing a decree, strike out any issues that appear to it to be wrongly framed or introduced.

150. When the parties to a suit are agreed as to the question of fact

or of law to be decided between them, they may by agreement be state the same in the form of an issue, and enter into an agreement in writing—

(a) that, upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or the negative of such issue, a sum of money specified in the agreement, or to be

* A Judge is not bound to make any amendment in the issues of a case, except for the purpose of more effectually putting in issue the real questions in controversy.—I. L. R. 25, Cal. 64.

ascertained by the Court, or in such manner as the Court may direct, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them, or that one of them be declared entitled to some right or subject to some liability specified in the agreement;

(b) that upon such finding some property specified in the agreement and in dispute in the suit shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them, or as that other may direct; or

(c) that upon such finding one or more of the parties shall do or abstain from doing some particular act specified in the agreement and relating to the matter in dispute.

Court, if satisfied that agreement was executed in good faith, may pronounce judgment.

151. If the Court be satisfied, after making such inquiry as it deems proper,—

(a) that the agreement was duly executed by the parties,

(b) that they have a substantial interest in the decision of such question as aforesaid, and

(c) that the same is fit to be tried and decided,

it may proceed to record and try the issue, and state its finding or opinion thereon in the same manner as if the issue had been framed by the Court;

and may, upon the finding or decision on such issue, pronounce judgment according to the terms of the agreement;

and, upon the judgment so given, decree shall follow and may be executed in the same way as if the judgment had been pronounced in a contested suit.

CHAPTER XII.

DISPOSAL OF THE SUIT AT THE FIRST HEARING.

If parties not at issue on any question of law or fact.

152. If at the first hearing of a suit it appears that the parties are not at issue on any question of law or of fact, the Court may at once pronounce judgment.

153. Where there are more defendants than one, and any one of the

If one of several defendants be not at issue with plaintiff.

the suit shall proceed only against the other defendants.

154. When the parties are at issue on some question of law or of fact,

If parties at issue on questions of law or fact

once supply is required

Court may determine issue,

and, if the finding

and pronounce judgment.

and issues have been framed by the Court as hereinbefore provided, if the Court be satisfied that no further argument or evidence than the parties can at upon such of the issues as may be sufficient for the decision of the suit, and that no injustice will result from proceeding with the suit forthwith, the Court may proceed to determine such issues,

thereon is sufficient for the decision, may pronounce judgment accordingly, whether the summons has been issued for the settlement of issues only or for the final disposal of the suit:

Provided that, where the summons has been issued for the settlement of issues only, the parties or their pleaders are present and none of them object.

If the finding is not sufficient for the decision, the Court shall postpone the further hearing of the suit, and shall fix a day for the production of such further evidence, or for such further argument, as the case requires.

If either party fails to produce his evidence, Court may pronounce judgment or adjourn suit.

155. If the summons has been issued for the final disposal of the suit, and either party fails without sufficient cause to produce the evidence on which he relies, the Court may at once pronounce judgment,

or may, if it thinks fit, after framing and recording issues under section 146, adjourn the suit for the production of such evidence as may be necessary to its decision upon such issues.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF ADJOURNMENTS.

Court may grant time, and adjourn hearing.

156. The Court may, if sufficient cause be shown, at any stage of the suit grant time to the parties or to any of them, and may from time to time adjourn the hearing of the suit.

In all such cases the Court shall fix a day for the further hearing of the suit, and may make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the costs occasioned by the adjournment:

Costs of adjournment.

Provided that, when the hearing of evidence has once begun, the hearing of the suit shall be continued from day to day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, unless the Court finds the adjournment of the hearing to be necessary for reasons to be recorded by the Judge with his own hand.

157. If, on any day to which the hearing of the suit is adjourned, the parties or any of them fail to appear, the Court may proceed to dispose of the suit in one of the modes directed in that behalf by Chapter VII, or make such other order as it thinks fit.

Procedure if parties fail to appear on day fixed.

158. If any party to a suit to whom time has been granted fails to produce his evidence, or to cause the attendance of his witnesses, or to perform any other act necessary to the further progress of the suit, for which time has been allowed, the Court may, notwithstanding such default, proceed to decide the suit forthwith.*

Court may proceed notwithstanding either party fails to produce evidence, &c.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE SUMMONING AND ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

159. The parties may, after the summons has been delivered† or sent† for service on the defendant, whether it be for the settlement of issues only, or for the final disposal of the suit, obtain, on application to the Court or to such officer as it appoints in this behalf, before the day fixed for such settlement or disposal, as the case may be, summonses to persons whose attendance is required either to give evidence or to produce documents.

Summons to attend to give evidence or produce documents.

for service on the defendant, whether it be for the settlement of issues only, or for the final disposal of the suit, obtain, on application to the Court or to

such officer as it appoints in this behalf, before the day fixed for such settlement or disposal, as the case may be, summonses to persons whose attendance is required either to give evidence or to produce documents.

* The Code does not authorize the dismissal of a suit on refusal or failure of a party to deposit the amount ordered by the Court as a remuneration to a Commissioner to examine accounts.—I. L. R., 3 Mad. 259.

† Inserted by Act VII of 1888, s. 15.

160. The party applying for a summons shall, before the summons is granted and within a period to be fixed by the Court, pay into Court such a sum of money as appears to the Court to be sufficient to defray the travelling and other expenses of the person summoned in passing to and from the Court in which he is required to attend, and for one day's attendance.

Expenses of witnesses to be paid into Court on applying for summons. If the Court be subordinate to a High Court, regard shall be had, in fixing the scale of such expenses, to the rules (if any) laid down by competent authority.

Scale of expenses. 161. The sum so paid into Court shall be tendered to the person summoned, at the time of serving the summons, if it can be served personally.

Tender of expenses to witness. 162. If it appear to the Court or to such officer as it appoints in this behalf that the sum paid into Court is not sufficient to cover such expenses, the Court may direct such further sum to be paid to the person summoned as appears to be necessary on that account; and, in case of default in payment, may order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the party obtaining the summons; or the Court may discharge the person summoned without requiring him to give evidence; or may both order such levy and discharge such person as aforesaid.

Procedure where insufficient sum paid in. If it be necessary to detain the person summoned for a longer period than one day, the Court may, from time to time, order the party at whose instance he was summoned to pay into Court such sum as is sufficient to defray the expenses of his detention for such further period, and, in default of such deposit being made, may order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the party at whose instance he was summoned; or the Court may discharge the person summoned without requiring him to give evidence; or may both order such levy and discharge such person as aforesaid.

Expenses if witness detained more than one day. 163. Every summons for the attendance of a person to give evidence or produce a document shall specify the time and place at which he is required to attend, and also whether his attendance is required for the purpose of giving evidence or to produce a document, or for both purposes; and any particular document which the person summoned is called on to produce shall be described in the summons with reasonable accuracy.

Time, place and purpose of attendance to be specified in summons. 164. Any person may be summoned to produce a document, without being summoned to give evidence; and any person summoned merely to produce a document shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if he cause such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

Summons to produce document. 165. Any person present in Court may be required by the Court to give evidence or to produce any document then and there in his actual possession or power.

Power to require persons present in Court to give evidence. 166. Every summons on the defendant; and the rules contained in Chapter VI as to proof of service shall apply in the case of all summonses served under this section.

Summons how served.

167. The service shall in all cases be made a sufficient time, before the time specified in the summons for the attendance of the person summoned, to allow him a reasonable time for preparation and for travelling to the place at which his attendance is required.

168. If the serving-officer certify to the Court that the summons for the attendance of a person, either to give evidence or to produce a document, cannot be served, the Court* shall, if the certificate of the serving-officer has not been verified by affidavit, and may if it has been so verified, examine the serving-officer on oath, or cause him to be so examined by another Court,* touching the non-service:

and upon being satisfied that such evidence or production is material, and that the person for whose attendance the summons has been issued is absconding or keeping-out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service of the summons, may issue a proclamation requiring him to attend to give evidence, or produce the document, at a time and place to be named therein; and a copy of such proclamation shall be affixed on the outer door of the house in which he ordinarily resides.

If he does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court may in its discretion, at the instance of the party on whose application the summons was issued, make an order for the attachment of the property of the person whose attendance is required, to such amount as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding the amount of the costs of attachment and of the fine which may be imposed under section 170;

Provided that no Court of Small Causes shall make an order for the attachment of immoveable property.

169. If, on the attachment of his property, such person appears and satisfies the Court that he did not abscond or keep out of the way to avoid service of the summons, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order as to the costs of the attachment as it thinks fit.

170. If such person does not appear, or, appearing, fails to satisfy the Court that he did not abscond or keep out of the way to avoid service of the summons, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court may impose upon him such fine not exceeding five hundred rupees as the Court thinks fit, having regard to his condition in life and all the circumstances of the case, and may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of the said fine, if any:

Provided that, if the person whose attendance is required pays into Court the costs and fine as aforesaid, the Court shall order the property to be released from attachment.

171. Subject to the rules of this Code as to attendance and appearance and to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, if the Court at any time thinks it necessary to examine any person other than a party to the suit and not named as a witness by a party to the suit, the Court may, of its

* Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 16.

own motion, cause such person to be summoned as a witness to give evidence, or to produce any document in his possession, on a day to be appointed, and may examine him as a witness or require him to produce such document.

172. Subject at last aforesaid, whoever is summoned to appear and give evidence in a suit must attend at the time and place named in the summons for that purpose, and whoever is summoned to produce a document must either attend to produce it, or cause it to be produced, at such time and place.

173. No person so summoned and attending shall depart unless and until (a) he has been examined or has produced the document and the Court has risen, or (b) he has obtained the Court's leave to depart.

174. If any person on whom a summons to give evidence or produce a document has been served fails to comply with the summons, or if any person so summoned and attending departs in contravention of section 173, the Court may order him to be arrested and brought before the Court:

Provided that no such order shall be made when the Court has reason to believe that the person so failing had a lawful excuse for such failure.

When any person so brought before the Court fails to satisfy it that he had a lawful excuse for not complying with the summons, the Court may sentence him to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Explanation.—Non-payment or non-tender of a sum sufficient to defray the expenses mentioned in section 160 shall be deemed a lawful excuse within the meaning of this section.

If any person so apprehended and brought before the Court cannot, owing to the absence of the parties or any of them, give the evidence or produce the document which he has been summoned to give or produce, the Court may require him to give reasonable bail or other security for his appearance at such time and place as it thinks fit, and, on such bail or security being given, may release him.

175. If any person so failing to comply with a summons absconds or keeps out of the way, so that he cannot be apprehended and brought before the Court, the provisions of sections 168, 169 and 170 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply.

176. No one shall be bound to attend in person to give evidence or to be examined in Court unless he resides—

(a) within the local limits of its ordinary original jurisdiction, or

(b) without such limits and at a place less than fifty or (where there is railway-communication for five-sixths of the distance between the place where he resides and the place where the Court is situate) two hundred miles distance from the Court-house.

177. If any party to a suit present in Court refuses, without lawful excuse, when required by the Court, to give evidence or to produce any document then and there in his actual possession or power, the Court may in its discretion either pass a decree against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as the Court thinks fit.

178. Whenever any party to a suit is required to give evidence or to produce a document, the rules as to witnesses contained in this Code shall apply to him so far as they are applicable.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE HEARING OF THE SUIT AND EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Statement and production of evidence by party having right to begin.

179. On the day fixed for the hearing of the suit or on any other day to which the hearing is adjourned, the party having the right to begin shall state his case and produce his evidence in support of the issues which he is bound to prove.

Explanation.—The plaintiff has the right to begin unless where the defendant admits the facts alleged by the plaintiff and contends that either in point of law or on some additional facts alleged by the defendant the plaintiff is not entitled to any part of the relief which he seeks, in which case the defendant has the right to begin.

Rules as to right to begin.
Statement and production of evidence by other party.

180. The other party shall then state his case and produce his evidence (if any).

Reply by party beginning

The party beginning is then entitled to reply.

Where there are several issues, the burden of proving some of which lies on the other party, the party beginning may, at his option, either produce his evidence on those issues or reserve it by way of answer to the evidence produced by the other party. In the latter case the party beginning may produce evidence on those issues after the other party has produced all his evidence, and the other party may then reply specially on the evidence so produced by the party beginning; but the party beginning will then be entitled to reply generally on the whole case.

Witnesses to be examined in open Court.

181.* The evidence of the witnesses in attendance shall be taken orally in open Court in the presence, and under the personal direction and superintendence, of the Judge.

* In Oudh substitute the following for ss. 181—190:—

“On the day appointed for the hearing of the suit, or on some other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the evidence of the witnesses in attendance shall be taken orally in open Court in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge.

“A note of the essential points of the evidence of each witness is to be taken at the time, and in the course of oral examination, by the officer who tries the case, in his own language, or in English if he is sufficiently acquainted with that language, and such note shall be filed and shall form part of the record of the case.

“If the evidence be taken down in a different language from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the witness may require his deposition as taken down to be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given.

“It shall be in the discretion of the Court to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there appear any special reason for so doing, or any party or his pleader requires it.

“If any question put to a witness be objected to by either of the parties their pleaders, and the Court allow the same to be put, the question and the answer shall be taken down, and the objection and the name of the party making it shall be noticed in taking down the depositions, together with the decision of the Court upon the objection.

“The Court shall record such remarks as it may think material respecting the demeanour of the witness while under examination.

“If the Judge be prevented from making a note as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such note to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same, and such note shall form part of the record.”

—See Act XVIII of 1876, s. 19, and *supra*, s. 3.

182.* , † In cases in which an appeal is allowed, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing, in the language of the Court, by or in the presence and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge, not ordinarily in the form of question and answer, but in that of a narrative, and, when completed, shall be read over in the presence of the Judge and of the witness. and also in the presence of the parties or their pleaders, and the Judge shall, if necessary, correct the same and shall sign it.

183.* If the evidence is taken down under section 182 in a language different from that in which it was given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the evidence as taken down in writing shall be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given.

184.* , † In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Judge, he shall be bound, as the examination of each witness proceeds, to make a memorandum of the substance of what each witness deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

185.* , † Where English is not the language of the Court, but all the parties to the suit who appear in person, and the pleaders of such as appear by pleaders, do not object to have such evidence as is given in English taken down in English, the Judge may so take it down with his own hand.

185A. § (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct, with respect to any Judge specified in the notification, or falling under a description set forth therein, that evidence in cases in which an appeal is allowed shall, instead of being taken down in the manner prescribed in the foregoing sections, be taken down by him with his own hand in the English language.

(2) Where a Judge is prevented by any sufficient reason from complying with a direction under sub-section (1), he shall record the reason and cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his declaration in open Court.

(3) Evidence taken down under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be in the form mentioned in section 182, and be read over and signed, and, as occasion may require, interpreted and corrected, as if it were evidence taken down under that section.

(4) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, revoke or vary a direction notified under sub-section (1).

186.* The Court may of its own motion or on the application of any party or his pleader take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, or any objection to any question, if there appear any special reason for so doing.

* See foot note on preceding page.

† In the Central Provinces substitute the following for s. 182 :—

"A note of the essential points of the evidence of each witness shall be made at the time, and in the course of oral examination, by the Judge, in his own language, or in English if he is sufficiently acquainted with that language, and such note shall be filed with, and form part of, the record of the case."—See Act II of 1879, s. 2, and *supra*, s. 3.

‡ Repealed in the Central Provinces—see Act II of 1879, s. 2, and *supra*, s. 3.

§ Inserted by Act VII of 1888, s. 17.

187.* If any question put to a witness be objected to by a party or his pleader, and the Court allows the same to be put, the Judge shall take down the question, the answer, the objection and the name of the person making it, together with the decision of the Court thereon.

Remarks on demeanour of witnesses. 188.* The Court may record such remarks as it thinks material respecting the demeanour of any witness while under examination.

189.*,+ In cases in which an appeal is not allowed, it shall not be necessary to take down the evidence of the witnesses in writing at length; but the Judge, as the examination of each witness proceeds, shall make a memorandum of the substance of what he deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

190.*,+ If the Judge be rendered unable to make a memorandum as above required by this chapter, he shall cause the reason of such inability to be recorded, and shall cause the memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court.

Every memorandum so made shall form part of the record.

191.,+ § (1) Where the Judge taking down any evidence, or causing any memorandum to be made, under this Chapter, is prevented by death, transfer or other cause from concluding the trial of the suit, any successor to such Judge may deal with such evidence or memorandum as if he himself had taken it down or caused it to be made, and proceed with the suit from the stage at which predecessor left it.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to a suit transferred under section 25:

Provided that a Court transferring a suit under that section may, if it thinks fit, direct that the Court to which the suit is transferred shall recall all or any of the witnesses who have been examined and take their evidence afresh.

192. If a witness be about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or if other sufficient cause be shown to the satisfaction of the Court why his evidence should be taken immediately, the Court may, upon the application of either party or of the witness, at any time after the institution of the suit, take the evidence of such witness in manner hereinbefore provided.

Where such evidence is not taken forthwith and in the presence of the parties, such notice as the Court thinks sufficient, of the day fixed for the examination, shall be given to the parties.

* See footnote on p. 39.

+ Repealed in the Central Provinces—see Act II of 1879, s. 2, and *supra*, s. 8.

‡ In the Central Provinces substitute the following for ss. 190 and 191:—

"190. If the Judge be prevented from making a note as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such note to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same, and such note shall form part of the record.

"191. When the Judge making a note of the evidence, or causing one to be made as above required, dies or is removed from the Court before the conclusion of the suit, his successor may, if he thinks fit, deal with such note as if he himself had made it or caused it to be made."—See Act II of 1879, s. 2, and *supra*, s. 3.

§ Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 18.

The evidence so taken shall be read over to the witness, and, if he admits it to be correct, shall be signed by him, and may then be read at any hearing of the suit.

193. The Court may at any stage of the suit recall any witness who has been examined and who has not departed in accordance with section 173, and may (subject to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872) put such questions to him as the Court thinks fit.

*A Court continuing a suit under section 191 may recall and re-examine a witness who has departed in accordance with section 173.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF AFFIDAVITS.

194. Any Court of first instance and any appellate Court may at any time for sufficient reason order that any particular point to be proved by affidavit, or that the affidavit of any witness may be read at the hearing, on such conditions as the Court thinks reasonable :

Provided that where it appears to the Court that either party *bonâ fide* desires the production of a witness for cross-examination, and that such witness can be produced, an order shall not be made authorizing the evidence of such witness to be given by affidavit.

195. Upon any application evidence may be given by affidavit, but the Court may at the instance of either party, order the attendance for cross-examination of the declarant.

Such attendance shall be in Court unless the declarant is exempted under this Code from personal appearance in Court, or the Court otherwise directs.

196. Affidavits shall be confined to such facts as the declarant is able of his own knowledge to prove, except on interlocutory applications, on which statements of his belief may be admitted, provided that reasonable grounds thereof be set forth.

The costs of every affidavit which shall unnecessarily set forth matters of hearsay or argumentative matter, or copies of or extracts from documents, shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be paid by the party producing the same.

Oath of declarant by whom to be administered. 197. In the case of any affidavit under this Code—

- (a) any Court or Magistrate, or
- (b) any officer whom a High Court may appoint in this behalf, or
- (c) any officer appointed by any other Court which the Local Government has generally or specially empowered in this behalf, may administer the oath of the declarant.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

198. The Court, after the evidence has been duly taken and the parties have been heard either in person or by their respective pleaders or recognized agents, shall pronounce judgment in open Court, either at once or on some future day, of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

Judgment when pronounced.
Power to pronounce judgment written by Judge's predecessor.

199. A Judge may pronounce a judgment written by his predecessor but not pronounced.

Language of judgment.

200. The judgment shall be written in the language of the Court, or in English, or in the Judge's mother-tongue.

201. Whenever the judgment is written in any language other than that of the Court, the judgment shall, if any of the parties so require, be translated into the language of the Court, and the translation shall also be signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf.

Translation of judgment.

202. The judgment shall be dated and signed by the Judge in open Court at the time of pronouncing it, and shall not be altered or added to, save to correct verbal errors or to supply some accidental defect not affecting a material part of the case, or on review.

Judgment to be dated and signed.

Judgments of Small Cause Courts.

203. The judgments of the Courts of Small Causes need not contain more than the points for determination and the decision thereupon.

The judgments of all other Courts shall contain a concise statement of the case, the points for determination, the decision thereon, and the reasons for such decision.

Judgments of other Courts.

204. In suits in which issues have been framed, the Court shall state its finding or decision, with the reasons thereof, upon each separate issue, unless the finding upon any one or more of the issues be sufficient for the decision of the suit.

Court to state its decision on each issue.

Exception.

205. The decree shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced; and, when the Judge has satisfied himself that the decree has been drawn up in accordance with the judgment, he shall sign the decree.

Date of decree.

206. The decree must agree with the judgment: it shall contain the number of the suit, the names and descriptions of the parties, and particulars of the claims, as stated in the register, and shall specify clearly the relief granted or other determination of the suit.*

Contents of decree.

The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the suit, and by what parties and in what proportions such costs are to be paid.

If the decree is found to be at variance with the judgment, or if any clerical or arithmetical error be found in the decree, the Court shall, of its own motion or on that of any

Power to amend decree.

* In a suit on a hypothecation-bond, a decree worded thus,—"decree for plaintiff in favour of his claim and costs against defendant," and decree for the claim as brought, was held to be a decree for money only and did not enforce the charge on the property—I. L. B. 2 All. 345.

of the parties, amend the decree so as to bring it into conformity with the judgment or to correct such error :

Provided that reasonable notice has been given to the parties or their pleaders of the proposed amendment.

207. When the subject-matter of the suit is immoveable property, and such property is identified by boundaries or by numbers in a record of settlement or survey, the decree shall specify such boundaries or numbers.

Decree for recovery of immoveable property.

208. When the suit is for moveable property, if the decree be for the delivery of such property, it shall also state the amount of money to be paid as an alternative if delivery cannot be had.

Decree for delivery of moveable property.

209. *When a decree is for the payment of money,* the Court may, in the decree, order interest at such rate as the Court deems reasonable to be paid on the principal sum adjudged, from the date of the suit to the date of the decree, in addition to any interest adjudged on such principal sum for any period prior to the institution of the suit, with further interest at such rate as the Court deems reasonable on the aggregate sum so adjudged, from the date of the decree to the date of payment, or to such earlier date as the Court thinks fit.

Decrees for payment of money may order certain interest to be paid on principal sum adjudged.

†Where such a decree is silent with respect to the payment of further interest on such aggregate sum as aforesaid from the date of the decree to the date of payment or other earlier date, the Court shall be deemed to have refused such interest, and a separate suit therefor shall not lie.†

210. In all decrees for the payment of money the Court may for any sufficient reason order that the amount shall be paid by instalments, with or without interest.

Decree may direct payment by instalments.

And after the passing of any such decree the Court may, on the application of the judgment-debtor and with the consent of the decree-holder, order that the amount decreed be paid by instalments on such terms as to the payment of interest, the attachment of the property of the defendant, or the taking of security from him, or otherwise, as it thinks fit.

Order, after decree, for payment by instalments.

Save as provided in this section and section 206, no decree shall be altered at the request of parties.

211. When the suit is for the recovery of possession of immoveable property yielding rent or other profit, the Court may provide in the decree for the payment of rent or mesne profits in respect of such property from the institution of the suit until the delivery of possession to the party in whose favour the decree is made, or until the expiration of three years from the date of the decree (whichever event first occurs,) with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court thinks fit.

In suits for land Court may decree payment of mesne profits with interest.

Explanation.—"Mesne profits" of property mean those profits which the person in wrongful possession of such property actually received, or might with ordinary diligence have received, therefrom, together with interest on such profits.

* Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 20 (1).

† Added by Act VII of 1888, s. 20 (2).

212. When the suit is for the recovery of possession of immoveable property and for mesne profits which have accrued on

Court may determine amount of mesne profits prior to suit, or may reserve inquiry.

the property during a period prior to the institution of the suit, and the amount of such profits is disputed, the Court may either determine the amount by the decree itself, or may pass a decree for the property and direct an inquiry into the amount of mesne profits, and dispose of the same on further orders.

213. When the suit is for an account of any property and for its due

Administration-suit.

administration under the decree of the Court, the Court, before making the decree, shall order such accounts and inquiries to be taken and made, and give such other directions, as it thinks fit.

In the administration by the Court of the property of any person who dies after this Code comes into force, if such property proves to be insufficient for the payment in full of his debts and liabilities, the same rules shall be observed as to the respective rights of secured and unsecured creditors and as to debts and liabilities proveable, and as to the valuation of annuities and future and contingent liabilities respectively, as may be in force for the time being with respect to the estates of persons adjudged insolvent;

and all persons who in any such case would be entitled to be paid out of such property may come in under the decree for its administration, and make such claims against the same as they may respectively be entitled to by virtue of this Code.*

214. When the suit is to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of

Suit to enforce right of pre-emption.

a particular sale of property, and the Court finds for the plaintiff, if the amount of purchase-money has not been paid into Court, the decree shall specify a day on or before which it shall be so paid, and shall declare that on payment of such purchase-money, together with the costs (if any) decreed against him, the plaintiff shall obtain possession of the property, but that if such money and costs are not so paid the suit shall stand dismissed with costs.

215. When the suit is for the dissolution of a partnership, the Court,

Suit for dissolution of partnership.

before making its decree, may pass an order fixing the day on which the partnership shall stand dissolved, and directing such accounts to be taken and other acts to be done as it thinks fit.

215A. When a suit is for an account of pecuniary transactions between

Suit for account between principal and agent.

a principal and agent, and in all other suits not hereinbefore provided for, where it is necessary, in order to ascertain the amount of money due to or from any party, that an account should be taken, the Court shall, before making its decree, pass an order directing such accounts to be taken as it thinks fit.

216. †If the defendant has been allowed a set-off against the claim of

Decree when set-off is allowed.

the plaintiff, the decree shall state what amount is due to the plaintiff and what amount (if any) is due to the defendant, and shall be for the recovery of any sum which appears to be due to either party.

* Repealed by Act IV of 1886, s. 2, which is in force in the Town of Mandalay—see Act XX of 1886, s. 6, and Sch. II, Pt. II.

† Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 21 (1).

The decree of the Court, with respect to any sum awarded to the defendant, shall have the same effect, and be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal or otherwise as if such sum had been claimed by the defendant in a separate suit against the plaintiff.

Effect of decree as to sum awarded to defendant.

The provisions of this section shall apply whether the set-off is admissible under section III or otherwise.

Certified copies of judgment and decrees to be furnished.

217. Certified copies of the judgment and decree shall be furnished to the parties on application to the Court, and at their expense.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF COSTS.

218. When disposing of any application under this Code, the Court may give to either party the costs† of such application, or may reserve the consideration of such costs for any future stage of the proceedings.

Costs of applications.

219. The judgment shall direct by whom the costs of each party are to be paid, whether by himself or by any other party to the suit, and whether in whole or in what part or proportion.

Judgment to direct by whom costs to be paid.

220. The Court shall have full power to give and apportion costs of every application and suit in any manner it thinks fit, and the fact that the Court has no jurisdiction to try the case is no bar to the exercise of such power:

Power of Court as to costs.

Provided that, if the Court directs that the costs of any application or suit shall not follow the event, the Court shall state its reasons in writing.

Every order relating to costs made under this Code and not forming part of a decree may be executed as if it were a decree for money.

Costs may be set-off against sum admitted or found to be due.

221. The Court may direct that the costs payable to one party by another shall be set-off against a sum which is admitted or is found in the suit to be due from the former to the latter.

222. The Court may give interest on costs at any rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and may direct that costs, with or without interest, be paid out of, or charged upon, the subject-matter of the suit.

Interest on costs.

Payment of costs out of subject-matter.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES.

A.—Of the Court by which Decrees may be executed.

Court by which decree may be executed.

223. A decree may be executed either by the Court which passed it or by the Court to which it is sent for execution under the provisions hereinafter contained.

The Court which passed a decree may, on the application of the decree-holder, send it for execution to another Court,—

* Added by Act VII of 1888, s. 21 (2).

† *Sic*; read "costs."

(a) if the person against whom the decree is passed actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such other Court, or

(b) if such person has not property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which passed the decree sufficient to satisfy such decree and has property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such other Court, or

(c) if the decree directs the sale of immoveable property situate outside the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which passed it, or

(d) if the Court which passed the decree considers for any other reason, which it shall record in writing, that the decree should be executed by such other Court.

The Court which passed a decree may of its own motion send it for execution to any Court subordinate thereto.

The Court to which a decree is sent under this section for execution shall certify to the Court which passed it the fact of such execution, or where the former Court fails to execute the same, the circumstances attending such failure.

If the decree has been passed *in a suit of which the value as set forth in the plaint did not exceed two thousand rupees and which, as regards its subject-matter, is not excepted by the law for the time being in force from the cognizance of either a Presidency or a Provincial Court of Small Causes,* and the Court which passed it wishes it to be executed in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such Court may send to the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, as the case may be, the copies and certificate respectively mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of section 224; and such Court of Small Causes shall thereupon execute the decree as if it had been passed by itself.

If the Court to which a decree is to be sent for execution is situate within the same district as the Court which passed such decree, such Court shall send the same directly to the former Court. But, if the Court to which the decree is to be sent for execution is situate in a different district, the Court which passed it shall send it to the District Court of the district in which the decree is to be executed.

Procedure when Court desires that its own decree shall be executed by another Court.

224. The Court sending a decree for execution under section 223 shall send—

(a) a copy of the decree;

(b) a certificate setting forth that satisfaction of the decree has not been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed, or, where the decree has been executed in part, the extent to which satisfaction has been obtained and what part of the decree remains unexecuted; and

(c) a copy of any order for the execution of the decree, and, if no such order has been made, a certificate to that effect.

225. The Court to which a decree is so sent shall cause such copies and certificate to be filed, without any further proof of

Court receiving copies of decree, &c., to file same without proof.

the decree or order for execution, or of the copies thereof, or of the jurisdiction of the Court which passed it, unless the former Court, for any special reasons to be recorded under the hand of the Judge, requires such proof.

226. When such copies are so filed, the decree or order may, if the Court to which it is sent be the District Court, be executed by such Court or by any subordinate Court which it directs to execute the same.

227. If the Court to which the decree is sent for execution be a High Court, the decree shall be executed by such Court in the same manner as if it had been made by such Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

228. The Court executing a decree sent to it under this chapter shall have the same powers in executing such decree as if it had been passed by itself. All persons disobeying or obstructing the execution of the decree shall be punishable by such Court in the same manner as if it had passed the decree. And its order in executing such decree shall be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal as if the decree had been passed by itself.

229. A decree of any court established* or continued* by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State, which cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was made, may be executed in manner herein provided within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India.

229A.† So much of the foregoing sections of this Chapter as empowers a Court to send a decree for execution to another Court shall be construed as empowering a Court in British India to send a decree for execution to any Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State to which the Governor General in Council has, by notification in the Gazette of India, declared this section to apply.

229B‡. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India,—

(a) declare that the decrees of any Civil or Revenue Courts situate in the territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty, and not established† or continued† by the authority of the Governor General in Council, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India, and

(b) cancel any such declaration,

So long as such declaration remains in force the said decrees may be executed accordingly.

B.—Of application for Execution.

230. When the holder of a decree desires to enforce it, he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree or to the officer, if any, appointed in this behalf, or if the decree has been sent under the provisions hereinbefore contained to another Court then to such Court or to the proper officer thereof.

* Inserted by Act VII of 1888, s. 24.

† Transposed here by Act VII of 1888, s. 39 (1).

‡ Inserted by Act VII of 1888, s. 39 (2).

The Court may in its discretion refuse execution at the same time against the person and property of the judgment-debtor.

Where an application to execute a decree for the payment of money or delivery of other property has been made under this section and granted, no subsequent application to execute the same decree shall be granted after the expiration of twelve years from any of the following dates (namely) :—

(a) the date of the decree sought to be enforced or of the decree (if any) on appeal affirming the same, or

(b) where the decree or any subsequent order directs any payment of money, or the delivery of any property, to be made at a certain date—the date of the default in making the payment of delivering the property in respect of which the applicant seeks to enforce the decree.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Court from granting an application for execution of a decree after the expiration of the said term of twelve years, where the judgment-debtor has, by fraud or force, prevented the execution of the decree at some time within twelve years immediately before the date of the application.

* * * *

231. If a decree has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, any one or more of such persons, or his or their

Application by joint decree-holder.

representatives, may apply for the execution of the whole decree for the benefit of them all, or, where

any of them has died, for the benefit of the survivors and the representative in interest of the deceased.

If the Court sees sufficient cause for allowing the decree to be executed on an application so made, it shall pass such order as it deems necessary for protecting the interests of the persons who have not joined in the application.

232. If a decree be transferred by assignment in writing, or by operation of law, from the decree-holder to any other

Application by transferee of decree.

person, the transferee may apply for its execution to the Court which passed it; and, if that Court thinks

fit, the decree may be executed in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application were made by such decree-holder:

Provided as follows :—

(a) where the decree has been transferred by assignment, notice in writing of such application shall be given to the transferor and the judgment-debtor, and the decree shall not be executed until the Court has heard their objections (if any) to such execution :

(b) where a decree for money against several persons has been transferred to one of them, it shall not be executed against the others.

Transferee to hold subject to equities enforceable against original holder.

233. Every transferee of a decree shall hold the same subject to the equities (if any) which the judgment-debtor might have enforced against the original decree-holder.

If judgment-debtor die before execution, application may be made against his representative.

234. If a judgment-debtor dies before the decree has been fully executed, the holder of the decree may apply to the Court which passed it to execute the same against the legal representative of the deceased :

Such representative shall be liable only to the extent of the property of the deceased which has come to his hands and has not been duly disposed of; and for the purpose of ascertaining such liability the Court executing

the decree may, of its own motion or on the application of the decree-holder, compel the said representative to produce such accounts as it thinks fit.

235. The application for the execution of a decree shall be in writing, verified by the applicant or by some other person proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case, and shall contain in a tabular form the following particulars (namely) :—

- (a) the number of the suit ;
- (b) the names of the parties ;
- (c) the date of the decree ;
- (d) whether any appeal has been preferred from the decree ;
- (e) whether any and what adjustment of the matter in dispute has been made between the parties subsequently to the decree ;
- (f) whether any and what previous applications have been made for execution of the decree and with what result ;
- (g) the amount of the debt or compensation, with the interest, if any, due upon the decree, or other relief granted thereby ;
- (h) the amount of costs, if any, awarded ;
- (i) the name of the person against whom the enforcement of the decree is sought ; and
- (j) the mode in which the assistance of the Court is required, whether by the delivery of property specifically decreed, by the arrest and imprisonment of the person named in the application, or by the attachment of his property, or otherwise as the nature of the relief sought may require.

236. Whenever an application is made for the attachment of any moveable property belonging to the judgment-debtor but not in his possession, the decree-holder shall annex to the application an inventory of the property to be attached, containing a reasonably accurate description of the same.

237. Whenever an application is made for the attachment of any immoveable property belonging to the judgment-debtor, it shall contain at the foot a description of the property sufficient to identify it, and also a specification of the judgment-debtor's share or interest therein to the best of the belief of the applicant and so far as he has been able to ascertain the same.

Every such description and specification shall be verified in manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints.

238. If the property be land registered in the Collector's office, the application for attachment shall be accompanied by an authenticated extract from the register of such office, specifying the persons registered as proprietors of, or as possessing any transferable interest in, the land or its revenue, or as liable to pay revenue for such land, and the shares of the registered proprietors.

C.—Of staying Execution.

239. The Court to which a decree has been sent for execution under this chapter shall, upon sufficient cause being shewn, stay the execution of such decree for a reasonable time, to enable the judgment-debtor to apply to the Court by which the decree was made, or to any Court having appellate jurisdiction in respect of the decree or the execution thereof, for an order to stay

the execution, or for any other order relating to the decree or execution which might have been made by such Court or first instance or appellate Court if execution had been issued thereby, or if application for execution had been made thereto;

and, in case the property or person of the judgment-debtor has been seized under an execution, the Court which issued the execution may order the restitution or discharge of such property or person pending the result of the application for such order.

240. Before passing an order under section 239 to stay execution or for the restitution of property or the discharge of the judgment-debtor, the Court may require such security from, or impose such conditions upon, the judgment-debtor as it thinks fit.

Power to require security from, or impose conditions upon, judgment-debtor.

Liability of judgment-debtor discharged to be retaken.

decree sent for execution.

Order of Court which passed decree or of appellate Court to be binding upon Court applied to.

241. No discharge under section 239 of the property or person of a judgment-debtor shall prevent it or him from being retaken in execution of the

242. Any order of the Court by which the decree was passed, or of such Court of appeal as aforesaid, in relation to the execution of such decree, shall be binding upon the Court to which the decree was sent for execution.

243. If a suit be pending in any Court against the holder of a decree of such Court, on the part of the person against whom the decree was passed, the Court may (if it think fit) stay execution on the decree, either absolutely or on such terms as it thinks fit, until the pending suit has been decided.

Stay of execution pending suit between decree-holder and judgment-debtor.

D.—Questions for Court executing Decree.

Questions to be decided by Court executing decree.

244. The following questions shall be determined by order of the Court executing a decree and not by separate suit (namely):—

(a) questions regarding the amount of any mesne profits as to which the decree has directed inquiry;

(b) questions regarding the amount of any mesne profits or interest which the decree has made payable in respect of the subject-matter of a suit, between the date of its institution and the execution of decree, or the expiration of three years from the date of the decree;

(c)* any other questions arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed, or their representatives, and relating to the execution, discharge or satisfaction of the decree or to the stay of execution thereof.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to bar a separate suit for mesne profits accruing between the institution of the first suit and the execution of the decree therein, where such profits are not dealt with by such decree.

† If a question arises as to who is the representative of a party for the purposes of this section, the Court may either stay execution of the decree until the question has been determined by a separate suit or itself determine the question by an order under this section.‡

* Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 26 (1).

† Added by Act VII of 1888, s. 26 (2).

‡ A judgment-debtor brought a suit against the judgment-creditor for the specific performance of a contract to sell the property decreed to him (the judgment-creditor): *Held* that the suit is maintainable and is in no way barred by s. 244 or s. 253.—*I. L. R.*, 3 All. 533, *Sita Ram v. Mahipal*.

E.—Of the Mode of executing Decrees.

245. The Court, on receiving an application for the execution of a decree, shall ascertain whether such of the requirements of sections 235, 236, 237 and 238 as may be applicable to the case have been complied with; and, if they have not been complied with, the Court may reject the application, or may allow it to be amended then and there, or within a time fixed by the Court. If the application be not so amended, it shall be rejected.

Every amendment made under this section shall be attested by the signature of the Judge.

When the application is admitted the Court shall enter in the register of the suit a note of the application and the date on which it was made, and shall order execution of the decree according to the nature of the application :

Procedure on receiving application for execution of decree.

Provided that, in the case of a decree for money, the value of the property attached shall, as nearly as may be, correspond with the amount for which the decree has been made.

245 A.* Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section or in any other section of this Code, the Court shall not order the arrest or imprisonment of a woman in execution of a decree for money.

Prohibition of arrest or imprisonment of women in execution of decree for money.

245 B.* (1). Notwithstanding anything in section 245 or in any other section of this Code, when an application is for the execution of a decree for money by the arrest and imprisonment of a judgment-debtor who is liable to be arrested in pursuance of the application, the Court may, instead of issuing a warrant for his arrest, issue a notice calling upon him to appear before the Court on a day to be specified in the notice and show cause why he should not be committed to jail in execution of the decree.

Discretionary power to permit other judgment-debtors to show cause against imprisonment.

(2). If appearance is not made in obedience to the notice, the Court shall, if the decree-holder so requires, issue a warrant for the arrest of the judgment-debtor.

246. If cross-decrees between the same parties for the payment of money be produced to the Court, execution shall be taken out only by the party who holds a decree for the larger sum, and for so much only as remains after deducting the smaller sum, and satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree for the larger sum as well as satisfaction on the decree for the smaller sum.

Cross-decrees.

If the two sums be equal, satisfaction shall be entered upon both decrees.

Explanation I.—The decrees contemplated by this section are decrees capable of execution at the same time and by the same Court.

Explanation II.—This section applies where either party is an assignee of one of the decrees and as well in respect of judgment-debts due by the original assignor as in respect of judgment-debts due by the assignee himself.

Explanation III.—This section does not apply unless—
 the decree-holder in one of the suits in which the decrees have been made is the judgment-debtor in the other and each party fills the same character in both suits; and
 the sum due under the decrees are definite.

Illustrations.

(a). A holds a decree against B for Rs. 1,000. B holds a decree against A for the payment of Rs. 1,000 in case A fails to deliver certain goods at a future day. B cannot treat his decree as a cross-decree under this section.

(b). A and B, co-plaintiffs, obtain a decree for Rs. 1,000 against C, and C obtains a decree for Rs. 1,000 against B. C cannot treat his decree as a cross-decree under this section.

(c). A obtains a decree against B for Rs. 1,000. C, who is a trustee for B, obtains a decree on behalf of B against A for Rs. 1,000. B cannot treat C's decree as a cross-decree under this section.

247. When two parties are entitled under the same decree to recover from each other sums of different amounts, the party entitled to the smaller sum shall not take out execution against the other party; but satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree.

When the amounts are equal neither party shall take out execution, but satisfaction for each sum shall be entered on the decree.

248. The Court shall issue a notice to the party against whom execution is applied for, requiring him to show cause, within a period to be fixed by the Court, why the decree should not be executed against him—

(a) if more than one year has elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for its execution, or

(b) if the enforcement of the decree be applied for against the legal representative of a party to the suit in which the decree was made :

Proviso.

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary—

in consequence of more than one year having elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for execution, if the application be made within one year from the date of any decree passed on appeal from the decree sought to be executed, or of the last order against the party against whom execution is applied for, passed on any previous application for execution, or

in consequence of the application being against the legal representative of the judgment-debtor, if upon a previous application for execution against the same person the Court has ordered execution to issue against him.

Explanation.—In this section the phrase “the Court” means the Court by which the decree was passed, unless the decree has been sent to another Court for execution, in which case it means such other Court.

249. If the person to whom notice is issued under the last preceding section does not appear, or does not shew cause to the satisfaction of the Court why the decree should not be executed, the Court shall order the decree to be executed.

If he offers any objection to the enforcement of the decree, the Court shall consider such objection and pass such order as it thinks fit.

250. When the preliminary measures (if any) required by the foregoing provisions have been taken, the Court, unless it sees cause to the contrary, shall, *subject to the provisions of sections 245A and 245B,* issue its warrant for the execution of the decree.

Warrant when to issue.

251. Such warrant shall be dated the day on which it is issued, signed by the Judge or such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf, sealed with the seal of the Court, and delivered to the proper officer to be executed.

And a day shall be specified in such warrant on or before which it must be executed, and the proper officer shall endorse thereon the day and manner in which it was executed, or, if it was not executed, the reason why it was not executed, and shall return it with such endorsement to the Court from which it issued.

Decree against representative of deceased for money to be paid out of deceased's property.

252. If the decree be against a party as the legal representative of a deceased person, and the decree be for money to be paid out of the property of the deceased, it may be executed by the attachment and sale of any such property :

If no such property remains in the possession of the judgment-debtor, and he fails to satisfy the Court that he has duly applied such property of the deceased as is proved to have come into his possession, the decree may be executed against the judgment-debtor to the extent of the property not duly applied by him, in the same manner as if the decree had been against him personally.

253. Whenever a person has, before the passing of a decree in an original suit, become liable as surety for the performance of the same or of any part thereof, the decree may be executed against him to the extent to which he rendered himself liable, in the same manner as a decree may be executed against a defendant :

Provided that such notice in writing as the Court in each case thinks sufficient has been given to the surety.

254. Every decree or order directing a party to pay money, as compensation or costs, or as the alternative to some other relief granted by the decree or order, or otherwise, may be enforced by the imprisonment of the judgment-debtor, or by the attachment and sale of his property in manner hereinafter provided, or by both.

255. If the decree be for mesne profits or any other matter the amount of which in money is to be subsequently determined, the property of the judgment-debtor may, before the amount due from him under the decree has been ascertained, be attached as in the case of an ordinary decree for money.

256. When a decree is passed for a sum of money only, and the amount decreed does not exceed the sum of one thousand rupees, the Court may, when passing the decree, on the oral application of the decree-holder, order immediate execution thereof by the issue of a warrant directed either against the person of the judgment-debtor if he is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or against his moveable property within the same limits.

257. All money payable under a decree shall be paid as follows (namely) :—

- (a) into the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree ; or
- (b) out of Court to the decree-holder ; or
- (c) otherwise as the Court which made the decree directs.

257A. Every agreement to give time for the satisfaction of a judgment-debt shall be void unless it is made for consideration and with the sanction of the Court which passed the decree, and such Court deems the consideration to be under the circumstances is reasonable.

Every agreement for the satisfaction of a judgment-debt, which provides for the payment, directly or indirectly, of any sum in excess of the sum due or to accrue due under the decree, shall be void unless it is made with the like sanction.

Any sum paid in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment-debt; and the surplus, if any, shall be recoverable by the judgment-debtor.

258. If any money payable under a decree is paid out of Court, or the decree is otherwise adjusted in whole or in part to the satisfaction of the decree-holder, or if any payment is made in pursuance of an agreement of the nature mentioned in section 257A, the decree-holder shall certify such payment or adjustment to the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree.

The judgment debtor also may inform the Court of such payment or adjustment, and apply to the Court to issue a notice to the decree-holder to show cause, on a day to be fixed by the Court, why such payment or adjustment should not be recorded as certified; and if, after due service of such notice, the decree-holder fails to appear on the day fixed, or having appeared fails to show cause why the payment or adjustment should not be recorded as certified, the Court shall record the same accordingly.

Unless such a payment or adjustment has been certified as aforesaid, it shall not be recognized as a payment or adjustment of the decree by any Court executing the decree.

259. If the decree be for any specific moveable, or for any share in a specific moveable, or for the recovery of a wife, it may be enforced by the seizure, if practicable, of the moveable or share, and by the delivery thereof to the party to whom it has been adjudged, or to such person as he appoints to receive delivery on his behalf, or by the imprisonment of the judgment-debtor, or by attaching his property or by both imprisonment and attachment if necessary.

When any attachment under this section has remained in force for six months, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree and the decree-holder has applied to have the attached property sold, such property may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder, in cases where any amount has been fixed under section 208, such amount, and, in other cases, such compensation, as it thinks fit, and shall pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.

If the judgment-debtor has obeyed the decree and paid all costs of executing the same which he is bound to pay, or if, at the end of six months from the date of the attachment, no application to have the property sold has been made, or, if made, has been refused, the attachment shall cease to exist.

260. When the party against whom a decree for the specific performance of a contract, or for restitution of conjugal rights, or for the performance of or abstention from any other particular act, has been made, has had an opportunity

of obeying the decree or injunction and has wilfully failed to obey it, the decree may be enforced by his imprisonment, or by the attachment of his property, or by both.

When any attachment under this section has remained in force for one year, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree and the decree-holder has applied to have the attached property sold, the property may be sold ; and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder such compensation as it thinks fit, and may pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.

If the judgment-debtor has obeyed the decree and paid all costs of executing the same which he is bound to pay, or if, at the end of one year from the date of the attachment, no application to have the property sold has been made and granted, the attachment shall cease to exist.

261. If the decree be for the execution of a conveyance, or for the

Decree for execution of conveyances, or endorsement of negotiable instruments.

endorsement of a negotiable instrument, and the judgment-debtor neglects or refuses to comply with the decree, the decree-holder may prepare the draft of a conveyance or endorsement in accordance with

the terms of the decree, and deliver the same to the Court.

The Court shall thereupon cause the draft to be served on the judgment-debtor in manner hereinbefore provided for serving a summons, together with a notice in writing stating that his objections, if any, thereto shall be made within such time (mentioning it) as the Court fixes in this behalf.

The decree-holder may also tender a duplicate of the draft to the Court for execution, upon the proper stamp-paper if a stamp is required by law.

On proof of such service the Court, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, shall execute the duplicate so tendered, or may, if necessary, alter the same, so as to bring it into accordance with the terms of the decree and execute the duplicate so altered :

Provided that, if any party object to the draft so served as aforesaid, his objections shall, within the time so fixed, be stated in writing and argued before the Court, and the Court shall thereupon pass such order as it thinks fit, and execute, or alter and execute, the duplicate in accordance therewith.

262. The execution of a conveyance, or the endorsement of a negotiable

Form and effect of execution of conveyance by Court.

instrument, by the Court under the last preceding section may be in the following form : "*C. D.*, Judge of the Court of (or as the case may be), for

A. B., in a suit by *E. F.*, against *A. B.*," or in such other form as the High Court may from time to time prescribe, and shall have the same effect as the execution of the conveyance or endorsement of the instrument by the party ordered to execute or endorse the same.

263. If the decree be for the delivery of any immoveable property,

Decree for immoveable property.

possession thereof shall delivered over to the party to whom it has been adjudged, or to such person as he appoints to receive delivery on his behalf, and, if

need be, by removing any person bound by the decree who refuses to vacate the property.

264. If the decree be for the delivery of any immoveable property in

Delivery of immoveable property when in occupancy of tenant.

the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same and not bound by the decree to relinquish such occupancy, the Court shall order

delivery to be made by affixing a copy of the warrant in some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum, or

in such other mode as is customary, at some convenient place, the substance of the decree in regard to the property :

Provided that, if the occupant can be found, a notice in writing containing such substance shall be served upon him, and in such case no proclamation need be made.

265. If the decree be for the partition or for the separate possession of

Partition of estate or a share of an undivided estate paying revenue to Government, the partition of the estate or the separation of the share shall be made by the Collector and according to the law, if any, for the time being in force for the partition, or the separate possession of shares, of such estates.

F.—Of Attachment of Property.

266.* The following property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree (namely), lands, houses or other

Property liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree. buildings, goods, money, bank-notes, cheques, bills of exchange, hundis, promissory-notes, Government-securities, bonds or other securities for money, debts, shares in the capital or joint stock of any railway, banking or other public Company or Corporation, and, except as hereinafter mentioned, all other saleable property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the judgment-debtor or over which, or the profits of which, he has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit, and whether the same be held in the name of the judgment-debtor or by another person in trust for him or on his behalf :

Provided that the following particulars shall not be liable to such attachment or sale (namely) :—

(a) the necessary wearing-apparel † and bedding† of the judgment-debtor, his wife and children ;

(b) tools of artizans, and, where the judgment-debtor is an agriculturist, his implements of husbandry and such cattle † and seed grain † as may in the opinion of the Court be necessary to enable him to earn his livelihood as such ;

(c) the materials of houses and other buildings belonging to and occupied by agriculturists ;

(d) books of account ;

(e) mere rights to sue for damages ;

(f) any right of personal service ;

(g) stipends and gratuities allowed to military and civil pensioners of Government, and political pensions ;

(h)† the salary of a public officer or of any servant of a Railway Company or local authority to the extent of—

(i) the whole of the salary where the salary does not exceed twenty rupees monthly ;

(ii) twenty rupees monthly where the salary exceeds twenty rupees and does not exceed forty rupees monthly ; and

(iii) one moiety of the salary in any other case.

* In Oudh so much of s. 266 as renders land liable to sale in execution of a decree is subject to the following restriction :—

No ancestral property in land shall be sold in satisfaction of a decree without the permission of the Chief Commissioner ; no self-acquired property in land shall be so sold without the permission of the Commissioner.

Explanation.—In this section the words "ancestral property" include the immoveable property of persons admitted to engagement for the land-revenue at the summary settlement of 1858-59.—See Act XVIII of 1875, s. 20, and *supra*, s. 3.

† Inserted by Act VII of 1883, s. 25 (1) and (2).

‡ Substituted by Act VII of 1883, s. 25 (3).

(e) the pay and allowances of persons to whom the Native Articles of War apply;

(f) the wages of labourers and domestic servants;

(g) an expectancy of succession by survivorship or other merely contingent or possible right or interest;

(h) a right to future maintenance;

(i)* any allowance declared by any law passed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor in Council to be exempt from liability to attachment or sale in execution of decree;

(j)* where the judgment-debtor is a person liable for the payment of land-revenue, any moveable property which under any law applicable to him is exempt from sale for the recovery of an arrear of such revenue.

Explanation.—The particulars mentioned in clauses (g), (h), (i),† (j) and (m)† are exempt from attachment or sale whether before or after they are actually payable:

Provided also that nothing in this section shall be deemed—

(a) to exempt the materials of houses and other buildings from attachment or sale in execution of decrees for rent, or

(b) to affect the Army Act, 1881, or any similar law for the time being in force.

267. The Court may, of its own motion or on the application of the

Power to summon and examine persons as to property liable to be seized. decree-holder, summon any person whom it thinks necessary, and examine him in respect to any property liable to be seized in satisfaction of the decree, and may require the person summoned to produce any document in his possession or power relating to such property, and, before issuing the summons, of its own motion, shall declare the person on whose behalf the summons is so issued.

268. In the case of (a) a debt not secured by a negotiable instrument, (b)

Attachment of debt, share and other property not in possession of judgment-debtor. a share in the capital of any public Company or Corporation, (c) other moveable property not in the possession of the judgment-debtor, except property deposited in, or in the custody of, any Court, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting,—

(a) in the case of the debt, the creditor from recovering the debt and the debtor from making payment thereof until the further order of the Court;

(b) in the case of the share, the person in whose name the share may be standing from transferring the same or receiving any dividend thereon;

(c) in the case of the other moveable property except as aforesaid, the person in possession of the same from giving it over to the judgment-debtor.

A copy of such order shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the court-house; and another copy of the same shall be sent, in the case of the debt, to the debtor, in the case of the share, to the proper officer of the Company or Corporation, and in the case of the other moveable property (except as aforesaid), to the person in possession of the same.

A debtor prohibited under clause (a) of this section may pay the amount of his debt into Court, and such payment shall discharge him as effectually as payment to the party entitled to receive the same.

In the case of the salary of a public officer or the servant of a Railway Company, the attachment shall be made by a written order requiring the officer whose duty it is to disburse the salary to withhold every month such portion as the Court may direct, until the further orders of the Court.

* Added by Act VII of 1888, s. 28 (4).

† Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 28 (5).

A copy of every such order shall be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the court-house and shall be served on the officer so required.

Every such officer may from time to time pay into Court any portion so withheld, and such payment shall discharge the Government or the Railway Company, as the case may be, as effectually as payment to the judgment-debtor.

269. If the property be moveable property in the possession of the

Attachment of move- judgment-debtor, other than the property mentioned
able property in posses- in the first proviso to section 266, the attachment
sion of judgment-debtor. shall be made by actual seizure, and the attaching
officer shall keep the property in his own custody or in the custody of one of
his subordinates, and shall be responsible for the due custody thereof :

Provided that when the property seized is subject to speedy and natural
decay, or when the expense of keeping it in custody,
Proviso. will exceed its value, the proper officer may sell it at
once.

The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules for the main-

Power to make rules for tenance and custody, while under attachment, of live-
maintenance of attached stock and other moveable property, and the officer
live-stock. attaching property under this section shall, notwith-
standing the provisions of the former part of this section, act in accordance
with such rules.

270. If the property be a negotiable instrument not deposited in a

Attachment of negoti- Court, nor in the custody of a public officer, the
able instruments. attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the
instrument shall be brought into Court and held
subject to the further orders of the Court.

271. No person executing any process under this Code directing or au-

Seizure of property in authorizing seizure of moveable property shall enter
building. any dwelling-house* after sunset and before sunrise,
or shall break open any outer door of a dwelling-house.

But, when any such person has duly gained access to any dwelling-house, he
may unfasten and open the door of any room in which he has reason to believe
any such property to be :

Provided that, if the room be in the actual occupancy of a woman who

Seizure of property in according to the customs of the country does not
zananas. appear in public, the person executing the process
shall give notice to her that she is at liberty to with-
draw ; and after allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and
giving her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, he may enter such room
for the purpose of seizing the property, using at the same time every precau-
tion, consistent with these provisions, to prevent its clandestine removal.

272. If the property be deposited in, or be in the custody of, any

Attachment of property Court or public officer, the attachment shall be
deposited in Court or with made by a notice to such Court or officer, requesting
Government officer. that such property, and any interest or dividend
becoming payable thereon, may be held subject to the further orders of the
Court from which the notice issues :

Provided that, if such property is deposited in, or is in the custody of, a

Proviso. Court, any question of title or priority arising be-
tween the decree-holder and any other person, not

* A bailiff or *Nazir* has authority to break open the door of a shop in order to execute a writ of attachment.—*Damodar v. Eswar Jitha*, 1. L. R., 3 Bom 89.

being the judgment-debtor, claiming to be interested in such property by virtue of any assignment, attachment or otherwise, shall be determined by such Court.

273. If the property be a decree for money passed by the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed, the attachment shall be made by an order of the Court directing the proceeds of the former decree to be applied in satisfaction of the latter decree.

If the property be a decree for money passed by any other Court, the attachment shall be made by a notice in writing to such Court under the hand of the Judge of the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed, requesting the former Court to stay the execution of its decree until such notice is cancelled by the Court from which it was sent. The Court receiving such notice shall stay execution accordingly, unless and until—

(a) the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed cancels the notice, or

(b) the holder of the decree sought to be executed applies to the Court receiving such notice to execute its own decree.

On receiving such application the Court shall proceed to execute the decree and apply the proceeds in satisfaction of the decree sought to be executed.

In the case of all other decrees the attachment shall be made by a notice in writing, under the hand of the Judge of the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed, to the holder of the decree sought to be attached, prohibiting him from transferring or charging the same in any way; and, when such decree has been passed by any other Court, also by sending to such Court a like notice in writing to abstain from executing the decree sought to be attached until such notice is cancelled by the Court from which it was sent. Every Court receiving such notice shall give effect to the same until it is so cancelled.

Decree-holders to give information.

be required.

The holder of any decree attached under this section shall be bound to give the Court executing the same such information and aid as may reasonably

274. If the property be immoveable, the attachment* shall be made by an order prohibiting the judgment-debtor from transferring or charging the property in any way, and all persons from receiving the same from him by purchase, gift or otherwise.

The order shall be proclaimed at some place on or adjacent to such property by beat of drum or other customary mode, and a copy of the order shall be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the property and of the court-house.

When the property is land paying revenue to Government, a copy of the order shall also be fixed up in the office of the Collector of the district in which the land is situate.

275. If the amount decreed with costs and all charges and expenses resulting from the attachment of any property be paid into Court, or if satisfaction of the decree be otherwise made through the Court or if the decree

Order for withdrawal of attachment after satisfaction of decree.

* No attachment necessary if the decree directs sale of the property. I. L. R., 4 Bom. 515, 523.

is set aside or reversed, an order shall be issued, on the application of any person interested in the property, for the withdrawal of the attachment.

276. When an attachment* has been made by actual seizure or by written order duly intimated and made known in manner aforesaid, any private alienation of the property attached, whether by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, and any payment of the debt or dividend, or a delivery of the share, to the judgment-debtor during the continuance of the attachment shall be void as against all claims enforceable under the attachment.

277. If the property attached is coin or currency-notes, the Court may, at any time during the continuance of the attachment, direct that such coin or notes, or a part thereof sufficient to satisfy the decree, be paid over to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same.

278. If any claim be preferred to, or any objection be made to the attachment of, any property attached in execution of a decree, on the ground that such property is not liable to such attachment, the Court shall proceed to investigate the claim or objection with the like power as regards the examination of the claimant or objector, and in all other respects, as if he was a party to the suit:

Provided that no such investigation shall be made where the Court considers that the claim or objection was designedly or unnecessarily delayed.

If the property to which the claim or objection applies has been advertised for sale, the Court ordering the sale may postpone it pending the investigation of the claim or objection.

279. The claimant or objector must adduce evidence to show that at the date of the attachment he had some interest in, or was possessed of, the property attached.

280. If upon the said investigation the Court is satisfied that, for the reason stated in the claim or objection, such property was not, when attached, in the possession of the judgment-debtor or of some person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, or that, being in the possession of the judgment-debtor at such time, it was so in his possession, not on his own account or as his own property, but on account of or in trust for some other person, or partly on his own account and partly on account of some other person, the Court shall pass an order for releasing the property, wholly or to such extent as it thinks fit, from attachment.

281. If the Court is satisfied that the property was, at the time it was attached, in possession of the judgment-debtor as his own property and not on account of any other person, or was in the possession of some other person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him the Court shall disallow the claim.

* A private alienation of property made after date of application for execution, but before actual attachment of property, is not void under s. 240 of Act VIII of 1859.—I. L. R., I All. 616.

282. If the Court is satisfied that the property is subject to a mortgage or lien in favour of some person not in possession, and thinks fit to continue the attachment, it may do so, subject to such mortgage or lien.

283. The party against whom an order under section 280, 281 or 282 is passed may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the property in dispute, but, subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be conclusive.

284. Any Court may order that any property which has been attached, or such portion thereof as may seem necessary to satisfy the decree, shall be sold, and that the proceeds of such sale, or a sufficient portion thereof, shall be paid to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same.

285. Where property not in the custody of any Court has been attached in execution of decrees of more Courts than one, the Court which shall receive or realize such property and shall determine any claim thereto and any objection to the attachment thereof, shall be the Court of highest grade, or, where there is no difference in grade between such Courts, the Court under whose decree the property was first attached.

G.—Of Sale and Delivery of Property.

(a) GENERAL RULES.

286. Sales in execution of decrees shall be conducted by an officer of the Court or by any other person whom the Court may appoint, and, except as provided in section 296, shall be made by public auction in manner herein-after mentioned.

287. When any property is ordered to be sold by public auction in execution of a decree, the Court shall cause a proclamation of the intended sale to be made in the language of such Court. Such proclamation shall state the time and place of sale, and shall specify as fairly and accurately as possible—

(a) the property to be sold;

(b) the revenue assessed upon the estate or part of the estate, when the property to be sold is an interest in an estate or a part of an estate paying revenue to Government;

(c) any incumbrance to which the property is liable;

(d) the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered; and

(e) every other thing which the Court considers material for the purchaser to know in order to judge of the nature and value of the property.

For the purpose of ascertaining the matters so to be specified, the Court may summon any person whom it thinks necessary, and examine him in respect to any such matters, and require him to produce any document in his possession or power relating thereto.

The High Court shall, as soon as may be after this Code comes into force, make rules for the guidance of the Courts in exercise of their duties under this section. The High Court may, from time to time, alter any rules so made. All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law. As regards his own Court and the Court of Small

Causes at Rangoon, the Recorder of Rangoon shall be deemed to be a "High Court" within the meaning of this paragraph.

Nothing in this section shall apply to cases in which the execution of the decree has been transferred to the Collector.

288. No Judge or other public officer shall be answerable for any error, misstatement or omission in any proclamation under section 287, unless the same has been committed or made dishonestly.

289. The proclamation shall be made, in manner prescribed by section 274,* and a copy thereof shall then be fixed up in the Court-house and, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, also in the Collector's office.

If the Court so direct, such proclamation shall also be published in the local official Gazette and in some local newspaper, and the costs of such publication shall be deemed to be costs of the sale.

290. Except in the case of property mentioned in the proviso to section 269, no sale under this chapter shall, without the consent in writing of the judgment-debtor, take place until after the expiration of at least thirty days in the case of immoveable property, and of at least fifteen days in the case of moveable property, calculated from the date on which the copy of the proclamation has been fixed up in the court-house of the Judge ordering the sale.

291. The Court may in its discretion adjourn any sale under this chapter (other than a sale by the Collector) to a specified day and hour, and the officer conducting any such sale may in his discretion adjourn the sale, recording his reasons for such adjournment: Provided that when the sale is made in, or within the precincts of, the court-house, no such adjournment shall be made without the leave of the Court. Whenever a sale is adjourned under this section for a longer period than seven days, a fresh proclamation under section 289 shall be made, unless the judgment-debtor consents to waive it. Every such sale shall be stopped if, before the lot is knocked down, the debt and costs (including the costs of the sale) are tendered to such officer, or proof is given to his satisfaction that the amount of such debt and costs has been paid into the Court that ordered the sale.

292. No officer having any duty to perform in connection with any sale under this chapter shall either directly or indirectly bid for, acquire or attempt to acquire, any interest in any property sold at such sale.

293. The deficiency of price (if any) which may happen on a re-sale under this Code by reason of the purchaser's default, and all expenses attending such re-sale, shall be certified to the Court by the officer holding the sale,

and shall, at the instance of either the judgment-creditor or the judgment-debtor, be recoverable from the defaulter under the rules contained in this chapter for the execution of a decree for money.

294. No holder of a decree in execution of which property is sold shall, without the express permission of the Court, bid for or purchase the property.

When a decree-holder purchases with such permission, the purchase-money and the amount due on the decree may, if he so desires, be set-off against one another, and the Court executing the decree shall enter up satisfaction of the decree in whole or in part accordingly.

When a decree-holder purchases, by himself or through another person, without such permission, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the judgment-debtor or any other person interested in the sale, by order set aside the sale; and the costs of such application and order, and any deficiency of price which may happen on the re-sale, and all expenses attending it, shall be paid by the decree-holder.

295. Whenever assets are realized by sale or otherwise in execution of a decree, and more persons than one have, prior to the realization, applied to the Court by which such assets are held for execution of decrees for money against the same judgment-debtor, and have not obtained satisfaction thereof, the assets, after deducting the costs of the realization, shall be divided rateably among all such persons:

Provided as follows:—

Proviso where property is sold subject to mortgage.

arising from such sale:

(a) when any property is sold subject to a mortgage or charge, the mortgagee or incumbrancer shall not as such be entitled to share in any surplus

(b) when any property* liable to be sold in execution of a decree is subject to a mortgage or charge, the Court may, with the assent of the mortgagee or incumbrancer, order that the property be sold free from the mortgage or charge, giving to the mortgagee or incumbrancer the same right against the proceeds of the sale as he had against the property sold:

(c) when immoveable property is sold in execution of a decree ordering its sale for the discharge of an incumbrance thereon, the proceeds of sale shall be applied—

first, in defraying the expenses of the sale;

secondly, in discharging the interest and principal money due on the incumbrance;

thirdly, in discharging the interest and principal moneys due on subsequent incumbrances (if any); and

fourthly, rateably among the holders of decrees for money against the judgment-debtor, who have, prior to the sale of the said property, applied to the Court which made the decree ordering such sale for execution of such decrees and have not obtained satisfaction thereof.

If all or any of such assets be paid to a person not entitled to receive the same, any person so entitled may sue such person to compel him to refund the assets.

Nothing in this section affects any right of the Government.

(b) Rules as to Moveable Property.

296. If the property to be sold be a negotiable instrument or a share in any public Company or Corporation, the Court may, instead of directing the sale to be made by public auction, authorize the sale of such instrument or share through a broker at the market-rate of the day.

* Omitted—See Gazette of India, 19th August, 1882, Pt. I. p. 355.

297. In the case of other moveable property, the price of each lot shall be paid for at the time of sale, or as soon after as the officer holding the sale directs, and, in default of payment, the property shall forthwith be again put up and sold.

On payment of the purchase-money, the officer holding the sale shall grant a receipt for the same, and the sale shall become absolute.

298. No irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale of moveable property shall vitiate the sale; but any person sustaining any injury by reason of such irregularity at the hand of any other person may institute a suit against him for compensation, or (if such other person be the purchaser) for the recovery of the specific property and for compensation in default of such recovery.

Delivery of moveable property actually seized.

299. When the property sold is a negotiable instrument or other moveable property, of which actual seizure has been made, the property shall be delivered to the purchaser.

300. When the property sold is any moveable property to which the judgment-debtor is entitled subject to the possession of some other person, the delivery thereof to the purchaser shall be made by giving notice to the person in possession prohibiting him from delivering possession of the property to any person except the purchaser.

301. When the property sold is a debt not secured by a negotiable instrument, or is a share in any public Company, the delivery thereof shall be made by a written order of the Court prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debt or any interest thereon, and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person except the purchaser, or prohibiting the person in whose name the share may be standing from making any transfer of the share to any person except the purchaser, or receiving payment of any dividend or interest thereon, and the manager, secretary or other proper officer of the Company from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the purchaser.

302. If the endorsement or conveyance of the party in whose name a negotiable instrument or a share in any public Company is standing is required to transfer such instrument or share, the Judge may endorse the instrument or the certificate of the share, or may execute such other document as may be necessary.

The endorsement or execution shall be in the following form or to the like effect:—"A. B., by C. D., Judge of the Court of (or as the case may be); in a suit by E. F. against A. B."

Until the transfer of such instrument or share, the Court may, by order, appoint some person to receive any interest or dividend due thereon, and to sign a receipt for the same; and any endorsement made, or document executed, or receipt signed, as aforesaid, shall be as valid and effectual for all purposes as if the same had been made or executed or signed by the party himself.

303. In the case of any moveable property not hereinbefore provided for, the Court may make an order vesting such property in the purchaser or as he may direct; and such property shall vest accordingly.

Vesting order in case of other property.

(c) *Rules as to Immoveable Property.*

What Courts may order sales of land.

304. Sales of immoveable property in execution of a decree may be ordered by any Court other than a Court of Small Causes.

Postponement of sale of land to enable defendant to raise amount of decree.

305. When an order for the sale of immoveable property has been made, if the judgment-debtor can satisfy the Court that there is reason to believe that the amount of the decree may be raised by mortgage or lease or private sale of such property, or some part thereof, or of any other immoveable property of the judgment-debtor, the Court may on his application postpone the sale of property comprised in the order of sale, for such period as it thinks proper to enable him to raise the amount.

Certificate to judgment debtor.

In such case the Court shall grant a certificate to the judgment-debtor authorizing him, within a period to be mentioned therein, and notwithstanding anything contained in section 276, to make the proposed mortgage, lease or sale :

Provided that all moneys payable under such mortgage, lease or sell shall be paid into Court and not to the judgment-debtor :

Provided also that no mortgage, lease or sale under this section shall become absolute until it has been confirmed by the Court.

Deposit by purchaser of immoveable property.

306. On every sale of immoveable property under this chapter, the person declared to be the purchaser shall pay immediately after such declaration a deposit of twenty-five per centum on the amount of his purchase-money to the officer conducting the sale, and, in default of such deposit, the property shall forthwith be put up again and sold.

Time for payment in full.

307. The full amount of purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before the Court closes on the fifteenth day after the sale of the property, exclusive of such day, or, if the fifteenth day be a Sunday or other holiday, then on the first office-day after the fifteenth day.

Procedure in default of payment.

308. In default of payment within the period mentioned in the last preceding section, the deposit, after defraying the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may subsequently be sold.

Notification on re-sale of immoveable property.

309. Every re-sale of immoveable property, in default of payment of the purchase-money within the period allowed for such payment, shall be made after the issue of a fresh notification in the manner and for the period hereinbefore prescribed for the sale.

Co-sharer, of share of undivided estate sold in execution to have preference in bidding.

310. When the property sold in execution of a decree is a share of undivided immoveable property, and two or more persons, of whom one is a co-sharer, respectively advance the same sum at any bidding at such sale, such bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the co-sharer.

311. The decree-holder, or any person whose immovable property has been sold under this chapter, may apply to the Court to set aside the sale on the ground of a material irregularity in publishing or conducting it;* but no sale shall be set aside on the ground of irregularity unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of such irregularity.

312. If no such application as is mentioned in the last preceding section be made, or if such application be made and the objection be disallowed, the Court shall pass an order confirming the sale as regards the parties to the suit and the purchaser.

If such application be made, and if the objection be allowed, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale.

No suit to set aside, on the ground of such irregularity, and order passed under this section shall be brought by the party against whom such order has been made.

313. The purchaser at any such sale may apply to the Court to set aside the sale, on the ground that the person whose property purported to be sold had no saleable interest therein, and the Court may make such order as it thinks fit:

Provided that no order to set aside a sale shall be made, unless the judgment-debtor and the decree-holder have had opportunity of being heard against such order.

Confirmation of sale.

314. No sale of immovable property in execution of a decree shall become absolute until it has been confirmed by the Court.

If sale set aside, price to be returned to purchaser.

315. When a sale of immovable property is set aside under section 312 or 313,

or when it is found that the judgment-debtor had no saleable interest in the property which purported to be sold and the purchaser is for that reason deprived of it,

the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money (with or without interest as the Court may direct) from any person to whom the purchase-money has been paid.

The re-payment of the said purchase-money and of the interest (if any) allowed by the Court may be enforced against such person under the rules provided by this Code for the execution of a decree for money.

316. When a sale of immovable property has become absolute in manner aforesaid, the Court shall grant a certificate stating the property sold and the name of the person who at the time of sale is declared to be the purchaser. Such certificate shall bear the date of the confirmation of the sale; and, so far as regards the parties to the suit and persons claiming through or under them, the title to the property sold shall vest in the purchaser from the date of such certificate and not before:

* The use, at a sale, of language by an intending bidder in disparagement of the property for the purpose of influencing bystanders and deterring them from holding for the property is a material irregularity," sufficient to render the sale invalid under s. 311.—1. L. R., 5 Cal. 308.

† Under the law as it stands now, the property itself is sold and not the right title and interest of the judgment-debtor in the property as it was under the old Code.—Sheo Ratan Lal v. Chotey Lal.—1. L. R., 3 All. 647.

Provided that the decree under which the sale took place was still subsisting at that date.

317. No suit shall be maintained against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of any other person, or on behalf of some one through whom such other person claims.

Bar to suit against purchaser buying benami.

Nothing in this section shall bar a suit to obtain declaration that the name of the certified purchaser was inserted in the certificate fraudulently or without the consent of the real purchaser.

318. When the property sold is in the occupancy of the judgment-debtor or of some person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by the judgment-debtor subsequently to the attachment of such property, and a certificate in respect thereof has been granted under section 316, the Court shall, on application by the purchaser, order delivery to be made by putting the purchaser or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf in possession of the property, and, if need be, by removing any person who refuses to vacate the same.

319. When the property sold is in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same, and a certificate in respect thereof has been granted under section 316, the Court shall order delivery thereof to be made by affixing a copy of the certificate of sale in some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum or in such other mode as may be customary, at some convenient place, that the interest of the judgment-debtor has been transferred to the purchaser.

320. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare, by notification in the official Gazette, that in any local area the execution of decrees in cases in which a Court has ordered any immoveable property to be sold, or the execution of any particular kind of such decrees, or the execution of decrees ordering the sale of any particular kind of, or interest in, immoveable property, shall be transferred to the Collector, and rescind or modify any such declaration.

The Local Government may also, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, from time to time prescribe rules for the transmission of the decree from the Court to the Collector, and for regulating the procedure of the Collector and his subordinates in executing the same, and for re-transmitting the decree from the Collector to the Court.

Power to prescribe rules as to transmission, execution and re-transmission of decrees.

*Rules under this section may confer upon the Collector or any gazetted subordinate of the Collector all or any of the powers which the Court might exercise in the execution of the decree if the execution thereof had not been transferred to the Collector, including the powers of the Court under sections 294 and 312, and may provide for orders passed by the Collector or any gazetted subordinate of the Collector, or orders passed on appeal with respect to such orders, being subject to appeal to and revision by superior revenue-authorities as nearly as may be as the orders passed by the Court or orders passed on appeal with respect to such orders, would be subject to appeal to and revision by appellate or revisional Courts under this Code or other law for the time being in force if the decree had not been transferred to the Collector.

A power conferred by the rules upon the Collector or any gazetted subordinate of the Collector, or upon any appellate or revisional authority, shall not be exercisable by the Court or by any Court in exercise of any appellate or revisional jurisdiction which it has with respect to decrees or orders of the Court.

In executing a decree transferred to the Collector under this section the Collector and his subordinates shall be deemed to be acting judicially within the meaning of Act No. XVIII of 1850 (*an Act for the protection of Judicial Officers.*)*

Power of Collector when execution of decree is so transferred.

* 321. When the execution of a decree has been so transferred, the Collector may—

- (a) proceed as the Court would proceed under section 305; or
- (b) raise the amount of the decree by letting in perpetuity, or for a term, on payment of a premium, or by mortgaging, the whole or any part of the property ordered to be sold; or
- (c) sell the property ordered to be sold or so much thereof as may be necessary.

322. When the execution of a decree, not being a decree ordering the sale of immoveable property in pursuance of a contract specifically affecting the same, but being a decree for money in satisfaction of which the Court has ordered the sale of immoveable property, has been so transferred, the Collector, if, after such enquiry as he thinks necessary, he has reason to believe that all the liabilities of the judgment-debtor can be discharged without a sale of the whole of his available immoveable property, may proceed as hereinafter provided.

Notice to be given to decree-holders and to persons having claims on property.

322A. In the case mentioned in section 322, the Collector shall publish a notice calling upon—

(a) every person holding a decree for money against the judgment-debtor capable of execution by sale of his immoveable property, and which such decree-holder desires to have so executed, and every holder of a decree for money in execution of which proceedings for the sale of such property are pending, to produce before Collector a copy of the decree, and a certificate from the Court which passed or is executing the same, declaring the amount recoverable thereunder;

(b) every person having any claim on the said property to submit to the Collector a statement of such claim, and to produce the documents, if any, by which it is evidenced.

Such notice shall be in the language of the district, and shall allow a period of sixty days from the date of its publication for compliance therewith. It shall be published by being posted in the court-house of the Court which made the original order under section 304, and at such other places (if any) as the Collector thinks fit. Where the address of any such decree-holder or claimant is known, a copy of the notice shall be sent to him by post or otherwise.

322B. Upon the expiration of the said period the Collector shall appoint a day for hearing any representations which the judgment-debtor and the decree-holders or claimants (if any) may desire to make, and for holding such enquiry as he may deem necessary for informing himself as to the nature and extent of such decrees and claims and of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property, and may, from time to time, adjourn such hearing and enquiry.

If there be no dispute as to the fact or extent of the liability of the judgment-debtor to any of the decrees or claims of which the Collector is informed, or as to the relative priorities of such decrees or claims, or as to the liability of any such property for the satisfaction of such decrees or claims, the Collector shall draw up a statement, specifying the amount to be recovered for the discharge of such decrees, the order in which such decrees and claims are to be satisfied, and the immoveable property available for that purpose.

If any such dispute arises, the Collector shall refer the same, with a statement thereof and his own opinion thereon, to the Court which made the original order under section 304, and shall, pending the reference, stay proceedings relating to the subject thereof. The Court shall dispose of the dispute if the matter thereof be within its jurisdiction, or transmit the case to a competent Court for disposal, and the final decision shall be communicated to the Collector. The Collector shall then draw up a statement as above provided in accordance with such decision.

322C.* The Collector may, instead of himself issuing the notices and holding the enquiry required by sections 322A 322B, draw up a statement specifying the circumstances of the judgment-debtor and of his immoveable property so far as they are known to the Collector or appear in the records of his office, and forward such statement to the District Court; and such Court shall thereupon issue the notices, hold the inquiry and draw up the statement required by sections 322A and 322B, and transmit such statement to the Collector.

Effect of decision of Court as to dispute arising under section 322B or 322C.

322D. The decision by the Court of any dispute arising under section 322B or section 322C shall, as between the parties thereto, have the force of, and be appealable as, a decree.

323. Whenever the amount to be recovered and the property available have been determined as provided in section 322B or 322C, the Collector may—

(1) if it appears that the amount cannot be recovered without the sale of the whole of the property available, proceed to sell such property; or if it appears that the amount with interest (if any) in accordance with the decree, and, when not decreed, with interest (if any) at such rate as he thinks reasonable, may be recovered without such sale;

(2) raise such amount and interest (notwithstanding any order under section 304)—

(a) by letting in perpetuity or for a term, on payment of a premium, the whole or any part of the said property; or

* Under the Bengal, N. W. P. and Assam Civil Court Act, 1887, the High Court has power to authorize subordinate Judges and Munsiffs to take Cognizance of references by Collectors under s. 322 C. —see Act XII of 1887, s. 22 (2), (c).

(b) by mortgaging the whole or any part of such property ; or
 (c) by selling part of such property ; or
 (d) by letting on farm, or managing by himself or another, the whole or any part of such property for any term not exceeding twenty years from the date of the order of sale ; or
 (e) partly by one of such modes, and partly by another or others of such modes.

(3) For the purpose of managing under this section the whole or any part of such property, the Collector may exercise all the powers of its owner.

(4) For the purpose of improving the saleable value of the property available or any part thereof, or rendering it more suitable for letting or managing, or for preserving the property from sale in satisfaction of an incumbrance, the Collector may discharge the claim of any incumbrancer which has become payable, or compound the claim of any incumbrancer whether it has become payable or not, and, for the purpose of providing funds to effect such discharge or composition, may mortgage, let or sell any portion of the property which he deems sufficient. If any dispute arises as to the amount due on any incumbrance with which the Collector proposes to deal under this paragraph, he may institute a suit in the proper Court, either in his own name or the name of the judgment-debtor, to have an account taken, or he may agree to refer such dispute to the decision of two arbitrators, one to be chosen by each party, or of an umpire to be named by such arbitrators.

In proceeding under paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of this section, the Collector shall be subject to such rules consistent with this Act as may, from time to time, be made in this behalf by the Chief Controlling Revenue authority.

324. If, on the expiration of the letting or management under section 323, the amount to be recovered has not been realized, the Collector shall notify the fact in writing to the judgment-debtor or his representative in interest, stating at the same time that, if the balance necessary to make up the said amount is not paid to the Collector within six weeks of the date of such notice, he will proceed to sell the whole or a sufficient part of the said property ; and, if on the expiration of the said six weeks the said balance is not so paid, the Collector shall sell such property or part accordingly.

324A. The Collector shall, from time to time, render to the Court which made the original order under section 304 an account of all moneys which come to his hands and of all charges incurred by him in the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him under the provisions of this chapter, and shall hold the balance at the disposal of the Court.

Such charges shall include all debts and liabilities from time to time due to the Government in respect of the property or any part thereof, the rent (if any) from time to time due to a superior holder in respect of such property or part, and (if the Collector so directs) the expenses of witnesses summoned by him.

Application of balance. Such balance shall be applied by the Court as follows :—

firstly, in providing for the maintenance of such members of the judgment-debtors's family (if any) as are entitled to be maintained out of the income of the property, to such amount in the case of each member as the Court thinks fit ; and

Secondly, where the Collector has proceeded under section 321, in satisfaction of the original decree in execution of which the Court ordered the sale of immoveable property, or otherwise as the Court may under section 295 direct; or

thirdly, where the Collector has proceeded under section 322, in keeping down the interest on incumbrances on the property, and (when the judgment-debtor has no other sufficient means of subsistence) in providing for his subsistence to such amount as the Court thinks fit; and in discharging rateably the claims of the original decree-holder and any other decree-holders who have complied with the said notice, and whose claims were included in the amount ordered to be recovered;

and no other holder of a decree for money shall be entitled to be paid out of such property or balance until the decree-holders who have obtained such order have been satisfied,

and the residue, if any, shall be paid to the judgment-debtor or such other person, if any, as the Court directs.

325. When the Collector sells any property under this chapter, he shall put it up to public auction, in one or more lots as he thinks fit, and may—

- (a) fix a reasonable reserved price for each lot;
- (b) adjourn the sale for a reasonable time, whenever he deems the adjournment necessary for the purpose of obtaining a fair price for the property, recording his reasons for such adjournment;
- (c) buy in the property offered for sale, and re-sell the same by public auction or private contract, as he thinks fit.

325A. So long as the Collector can exercise or perform in respect of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property, or any part thereof, any of the powers or duties conferred or imposed on him by sections 322 to 325 (both inclusive), the judgment-debtor or his representative in interest shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or part except with the written permission of the Collector, nor shall any Civil Court issue any process against such property or part in execution of a decree for money.

During the same period no Civil Court shall issue any process of execution either against the judgment-debtor or his property in respect of any decree for the satisfaction whereof provision has been made by the Collector under section 323.

The same period shall be excluded in calculating the period of limitation applicable to the execution of any decree affected by the provisions of this section in respect of any remedy of which the decree-holder has thereby been temporarily deprived.

325B. When the property of which the sale has been ordered is situate in more districts than one, the powers and duties conferred and imposed on the Collector by sections 321 to 325 (both inclusive) shall, from time to time, be exercised and performed by such one of the Collectors of the said districts as the Local Government may by general rule or special order direct.

325C. In exercising the powers conferred on him by sections 322 to 325 (both inclusive), the Collector or shall have the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of parties and witnesses and the production of documents.

Restrictions as to alienation by judgment-debtor or his representative, and prosecution of remedies by decree-holders.

Provision where property is in several districts.

Powers of Collector to compel attendance of parties and witnesses and production of documents.

326. When, in any local area in which no declaration under section 320 is in force, the property attached consists of land or of a share in land, and the Collector represents to the Court that the public sale of the land or share is objectionable, and that satisfaction of the decree may be made within a reasonable period by a temporary alienation or management of the land or share, the Court may authorize the Collector to provide for such satisfaction in the manner recommended by him, instead of proceeding to a sale of the land or share. In such case the provisions of sections 320, paragraph two, to 325C (both inclusive) shall apply, as far as they are applicable.

327. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make special rules for any local area imposing conditions in respect of sale of any class of interests in land in execution of decrees for money, where such interests are so uncertain or undetermined as, in the opinion of the Local Government, to make it impossible to fix their value :

and if, when this Code comes into operation in any local area, any special rules as to sale of land in execution of decrees are in force therein, the Local Government may continue such rules in force, or may, from time to time, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, modify the same.

All rules so made or continued, and all such modifications of the same, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

H.—Of Resistance to Execution.

328. If, in the execution of a decree for the possession of property, the officer charged with the execution of the warrant is resisted or obstructed by any person, the decree-holder may complain to the Court at any time within one month from the time of such resistance or obstruction.

The Court shall fix a day for investigating the complaint, and shall summon the party against whom the complaint is made to answer the same.

329. If the Court is satisfied that the obstruction or resistance was occasioned by the judgment-debtor or by some person at his instigation, the Court shall inquire into the matter of the complaint, and pass such order as it thinks fit.

330. If the Court is satisfied that the resistance or obstruction was without any just cause, and that the complainant is still resisted or obstructed in obtaining possession of the property by the judgment-debtor or some other person at his instigation, the Court may, at the instance of the decree-holder and without prejudice to any penalty to which such judgment-debtor or other person may be liable, under the Indian Penal Code or any other law, for such resistance or obstruction, commit the judgment-debtor or such other person to jail for a term which may extend to thirty days, and direct that the decree-holder be put into the possession of the property.

331. If the resistance or obstruction has been occasioned by any person other than the judgment-debtor claiming in good faith to be in possession of the property on his own account or on account of some person other than the judgment-debtor, the claim shall be numbered and

registered as a suit between the decree-holder as plaintiff and the claimant as defendant ;

and the Court shall, without prejudice to any proceedings to which the claimant may be liable under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the punishment of such resistance or obstruction, proceed to investigate the claim in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant under the provisions of Chapter V,

and shall pass such order as it thinks fit for executing or staying execution of the decree.

Every such order shall have the same force as a decree, and shall be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise.

332. If any person other than the judgment-debtor is dispossessed of any property in execution of a decree, and such person disputes the right of the decree-holder to dispossess him of such property under the decree, on the ground that the property was *bonâ fide* in his possession on his own account or on account of some person other than the judgment-debtor, and that it was not comprised in the decree, or that, if it was comprised in the decree, he was not a party to the suit in which the decree was passed, he may apply to the Court.

If after examining the applicant it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for making the application, the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in dispute ; and, if it finds that the ground mentioned in the first paragraph of this section exists, it shall make an order that the applicant recover possession of the property, and, if it does not find as aforesaid, it shall dismiss the application.

In hearing applications under this section, the Court shall confine itself to the grounds of dispute above specified.

The party against whom an order is passed under this section may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the present possession of the property ; but, subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be final.

Transfer of property by judgment-debtor after institution of suit.

333. Nothing in section 331 or 332 applies to a person to whom the judgment-debtor has transferred the property after the institution of the suit in which the decree is made.

334. If the purchaser of any immoveable property sold in execution of a decree be resisted or obstructed by the judgment-debtor or any one on his behalf in obtaining possession of the property, the provisions of this chapter relating to resistance or obstruction to a decree-holder in obtaining possession of the property adjudged to him shall be applicable.

Resisting or obstructing purchaser in obtaining possession of immoveable property.

335. If the purchaser of any such property is resisted or obstructed by any person other than the judgment-debtor claiming in good faith a right to the present possession thereof, or if, in delivering possession thereof, any such person is dispossessed, the Court, on the complaint of the purchaser or the person so dispossessed, shall inquire into the matter of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession, as the case may be, and pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Obstruction by claimant other than judgment-debtor.

The party against whom such order is passed may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the present possession of the property ; but, subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be final.

I.—Of Arrest and Imprisonment.

336. A judgment-debtor may be arrested in execution of a decree at any hour and on any day, and shall as soon as practicable be brought before the Court, and his imprisonment may be in the civil jail of the district in which the Court ordering the imprisonment is situate, or, when such jail does not afford suitable accommodation, in any other place which the Local Government may appoint for the confinement of persons ordered by the Courts of such district to be imprisoned :

Proviso.

Provided as follows :—

(a) for the purpose of making an arrest under this section, no dwelling-house shall be entered after sunset or before sunrise, and no outer* door of a dwelling-house shall be broken open ; but, when the officer authorized to make the arrest has duly gained access to any dwelling-house, he may unfasten and open the door of any room in which he has reason to believe the judgment-debtor is to be found : provided that, if the room be in the actual occupancy of a woman who is not the judgment-debtor, and who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the officer shall give notice to her that she is at liberty to withdraw ; and, after allowing a reasonable time for her to withdraw and giving her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, he may enter such room for the purpose of making the arrest :

(b) when the decree in execution of which a judgment-debtor is arrested is a decree for money and the judgment-debtor pays the amount of the decree and the costs of the arrest to the officer arresting him, such officer shall at once release him.

The Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, direct that, whenever a judgment-debtor is arrested in execution of a decree for money and brought before the Court under this section, the Court shall inform him that he may apply under Chapter XX to be declared an insolvent, and that he will be discharged if he has not committed any act of bad faith regarding the subject of his application and if he places all his property in possession of a receiver appointed by the Court.

If after such publication the judgment-debtor express his intention so to apply, and if he furnish sufficient security that he will appear when called upon, and that he will within one month apply under section 344 to be declared an insolvent, the Court shall release him from arrest :

But, if he fails so to apply, the Court may either direct the security to be realized or commit him to jail in execution of the decree.

In the case of a surety such security may be realized in manner provided by section 253.

337. Every warrant for the arrest of the judgment-debtor shall direct the officer entrusted with its execution to bring him before the Court with all convenient speed, unless the amount which he has been ordered to pay, together with the interest thereon and the costs, if any, to which he is liable, be sooner paid.

* Under this section, if the officer is able to enter the house, he may break into any room in the house, including the Zenana, in order to effect the arrest, I. L. R., 8 Cal. 19.

337A.* (1). When a judgment-debtor appears before the Court in

Proceedings on appearance of judgment-debtor in obedience to notice under section 245B, or after arrest in execution of decree for money.

obedience to a notice issued under section 245B, or is brought before the Court after being arrested in execution of a decree for money, and it appears to the Court that the judgment-debtor is unable from poverty or other sufficient cause to pay the amount of the decree or, if that amount is payable by instal-

ments, the amount of any instalment thereof, the Court may, upon such terms, if any, as it thinks fit, make an order disallowing the application for his arrest and imprisonment, or directing his release, as the case may be.

(2) Before making an order under sub-section (1), the Court may take into consideration any allegation of the decree-holder touching any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the decree being for a sum for which the judgment-debtor was bound as a trustee or as acting in any other fiduciary capacity to account;

(b) the transfer, concealment or removal by the judgment-debtor of any part of his property after the date of the institution of the suit in which the decree was made, or the commission by him after that date of any other act of bad faith in relation to his property, with the object or effect of obstructing or delaying the decree-holder in the execution of the decree;

(c) any undue or unreasonable preference given by the judgment-debtor to any of his other creditors;

(d) his refusal or neglect to pay the amount of the decree or some part thereof when he has or since the date of the decree has had the means of paying it;

(e) the likelihood of his absconding or leaving the jurisdiction of the Court with the object or effect mentioned in clause (b) of this sub-section.

(3). While any of the matters mentioned in sub-section (2) are being considered, the Court may in its discretion order the judgment-debtor to be imprisoned, or leave him in the custody of an officer of the Court, or release him on his furnishing sufficient security for his appearance on the requisition of the Court.

(4). A judgment-debtor released under this section may be re-arrested.

(5). If the Court does not make such an order as is mentioned in sub-section (1), it shall cause the judgment-debtor to be arrested if he has not already been arrested and, subject to the other provisions of this Code, commit him to jail.

338. The Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe scales, graduated according to rank, race and nationality, of monthly allowances payable for the subsistence of judgment-debtors.

Scales of subsistence-allowances.

339. No judgment-debtor shall be arrested in execution of a decree unless and until the decree-holder pays into Court such sum as, having regard to the scales so fixed, the Judge thinks sufficient for the subsistence of the

Judgment-debtor's subsistence-money.

judgment-debtor from his arrest until he can be brought before the Court.

When a judgment-debtor is committed to jail in execution of a decree, the Court shall fix for his subsistence such monthly allowance as he may be entitled to according to the said scales, or, where no such scales have been fixed, as it considers sufficient with reference to the class to which he belongs.

The monthly allowance fixed by the Court shall be supplied by the party on whose application the decree has been executed, by monthly payments in advance before the first day of each month.

The first payment shall be made to the proper officer of the Court for such portion of the current month as remains unexpired before the judgment-debtor is committed to jail, and the subsequent payments (if any) shall be made to the officer in charge of the jail.

Subsistence-money to be costs in suit.

340. Sums disbursed by the decree-holder for the subsistence of the judgment-debtor in jail shall be deemed to be costs in the suit:

Provided that the judgment-debtor shall not be detained in jail or arrested on account of any sum so disbursed—

Release of judgment-debtor.

341. The judgment-debtor shall be discharged from jail—

(a) on the amount mentioned in the warrant of committal being paid to the officer in charge of the jail; or

(b) on the decree being otherwise fully satisfied; or

(c) at the request of the person on whose application he has been imprisoned; or

(d) on such person omitting to pay the allowance as hereinbefore directed; or

(e) if the judgment-debtor be declared an insolvent, as hereinafter provided; or

(f) when the term of his imprisonment, as limited by section 342, is fulfilled:

Provided that, in the second, third and fifth cases mentioned in this section, the judgment-debtor shall not be discharged without the order of the Court.

A judgment-debtor discharged under this section is not thereby discharged from his debt; but he cannot be re-arrested under the decree in execution of which he was imprisoned.

Imprisonment not to exceed six months.

342. No person shall be imprisoned in execution of a decree for a longer period than six months;

When not to exceed six weeks.

or for a longer period than six weeks if the decree be for the payment of a sum of money not exceeding fifty rupees.

343. The officer

Endorsement on warrant.

entrusted with the execution of the warrant shall endorse thereupon the day on, and the manner in, which it was executed, and, if the latest day specified in the warrant for the return thereof has been exceeded, the reason of the delay, or if it was not executed, the reason why it was not executed, and shall return the warrant with such endorsement to the Court.

If the endorsement is to the effect that such officer is unable to execute the warrant, the Court, shall examine him on oath touching his alleged inability, and may, if it thinks fit, summon and examine witnesses as to such inability, and shall record the result.

CHAPTER XX.

OF INSOLVENT JUDGMENT-DEBTORS.

344. Any judgment-debtor arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money, or against whose property an order of attachment has been made in execution of such a decree, may apply in writing to be declared an insolvent.

Power to apply for declaration of insolvency.

Any holder of a decree for money may apply in writing that the judgment-debtor may be declared an insolvent.

Every such application shall be made to the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the judgment-debtor resides or is in custody.

345. The application, when made by the judgment-debtor, shall set forth—

Contents of application.

(a) the fact of his arrest or imprisonment, or that an order for the attachment of his property has been made, the Court by whose order he was arrested or imprisoned, or by which the order of attachment was made, and, where he has been arrested or imprisoned, the place in which he is in custody ;

(b) the amount, kind and particulars of his property, and the value of any such property not consisting of money ;

(c) the place or places in which such property is to be found ;

(d) his willingness to put it at the disposal of the Court ;

(e) the amount and particulars of all pecuniary claims against him ; and

(f) the names and residences of his creditors, so far as they are known to or can be ascertained by him.

The application, when made by the holder of a decree for money, shall set forth the date of the decree, the Court by which it was passed, the amount remaining due thereunder, and the place where the judgment-debtor resides or is in custody.

346. The application shall be signed and verified by the applicant in manner hereinbefore prescribed for signing and verifying plaints.

Subscription and verification of application.

347. The Court shall fix a day for hearing the application, and shall cause a copy thereof, with a notice in writing of the time and place at which it will be heard, to be stuck up in Court and served at the applicant's expense—

Service of copy of application and notice.

where the applicant is the judgment-debtor—on the holder of the decree in execution of which he was arrested or imprisoned or the order of attachment was made, or on the pleader of such decree-holder, and on the other creditors (if any) mentioned in the application :

where the applicant is the decree-holder—on the judgment-debtor or his pleader.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, publish at the applicant's expense the application in such official Gazettes and public newspapers as it thinks fit.

Where the applicant is the judgment-debtor, the Court may exempt him from any payments under this section if satisfied that he is unable to make them.

348. The Court may also, if it thinks fit, cause a like copy and notice to be served on any other person alleging himself to be a creditor of the applicant and applying for leave to be heard on the application.

Power to serve other creditors.

349. Where the judgment-debtor * is in custody under the foregoing provisions of this Code* the Court may, pending the hearing under section 350, order him to be immediately committed to jail, or leave him in the custody of the officer to whom the service of the warrant was entrusted, or release him on his furnishing sufficient security that he will appear when called upon.

350. On the day so fixed, or on any subsequent day to which the Court may adjourn the hearing, the Court shall examine the judgment-debtor, in the presence of the persons on whom such notice has been served or their pleaders, as to his then circumstances and as to his future means of payment, and shall hear the said decree-holder, the other creditors mentioned in the application, and the other persons (if any) alleging themselves to be creditors, in opposition to the judgment-debtor's discharge; and may, if it thinks fit, grant time to the said decree-holder and other creditors or persons to adduce evidence showing that the judgment-debtor is not entitled to be declared an insolvent.

Declaration of insolvency and appointment of Receiver.

351. If the Court is satisfied—

(a) that the statements in the application are substantially true;

(b) that the judgment-debtor has not, with intent to defraud his creditors, concealed, transferred or removed any part of his property since the institution of the suit in which was passed the decree in execution of which he was arrested or imprisoned, or the order of attachment was made, or at any subsequent time;

(c) that he has not, knowing himself to be unable to pay his debts in full, recklessly contracted debts or given an unfair preference † to any of his creditors by any payment or disposition of his property;

(d) that he has not committed any other act of bad faith regarding the matter of the application,

the Court may declare him to be an insolvent, and may also, if it thinks fit, make an order appointing a Receiver of his property, or, if it does not appoint such Receiver, may discharge the insolvent.

If the Court is not so satisfied, it shall make an order rejecting the application.

352. The creditors mentioned in the application, and the other persons (if any) alleging themselves to be creditors of the insolvent, shall then produce evidence of the amount and particulars of their respective pecuniary claims against him; and the Court shall by order determine the persons who have proved themselves to be the insolvent's creditors and their respective debts; and shall frame a schedule of such persons and debts; and the declaration under section 351 shall be deemed to be a decree in favour of each of the said creditors for their said respective debts.

A copy of every such schedule shall be stuck up in the court-house.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle a partner in an insolvent-firm or, when he has died before the insolvency, his legal representative, to prove in competition with the creditors of the firm.

* Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 31 (1.)

† On pressure by one of the creditors the debtor assigned to him all his property which was worth only half the amount of the debt:—*Held*, that this was not a case of "undue preference".—I. L. R., 3 All. 530.

353. Any creditor of the insolvent who is not mentioned in such schedule may apply to the Court for permission to produce evidence of the amount and particulars of his pecuniary claims against the insolvent, and, in case the applicant proves himself to be a creditor of the insolvent, for an order directing his name to be inserted in the schedule as a creditor for the debt so proved.

Any creditor mentioned in the schedule may apply to the Court for an order altering the schedule so far as regards the amount, nature or particulars of his own debt, or to strike out the name of another creditor, or to alter the schedule so far as regards the amount, nature or particulars of the debt of another creditor.

In the case of any application under this section, the Court, after causing such notices as it thinks fit to be served, at the applicant's expense, on the insolvent and the other creditors, and hearing their objections, if any, may comply with or reject the application.

354. Every order under section 351 shall be published in the local official Gazette and* every order under that section appointing a Receiver* shall operate to vest in the Receiver all the insolvent's property (except the particulars specified in the first proviso to section 266), whether set forth in his application or not.

Receiver to give security and collect assets.

355. The Receiver so appointed shall give such security as the Court may direct and shall possess himself of all such property, except as aforesaid ;

and on his certifying that the insolvent has placed him in possession thereof, or has done everything in his power for that purpose, the Court may discharge the insolvent upon such conditions (if any) as the Court thinks fit.

Duty of Receiver.

356. The Receiver shall proceed under the direction of the Court—

- (a) to convert the property into money ;
- (b) to pay thereout debts, fines and penalties (if any) due by the insolvent to Government :
- (c) to pay the said decree-holder's costs :
- (d) to discharge according to their respective priorities, all debts secured by mortgage of the insolvent's property :
- (e) to distribute the balance among the scheduled creditors rateably according to the amounts of their respective debts and without any preference :

and such Receiver may retain as a remuneration for the performance of his duties a commission, to be fixed by the Court, not exceeding the rate of five per centum upon the amount of the balance so distributed (the amount of the commission so retained being deemed a distribution), and shall deliver the surplus, if any, to the insolvent or his legal representative :

His right to remuneration.

Delivery of surplus.

Provided that, in any local area in which a declaration has been made under section 320 and is in force, no sale of immoveable property paying revenue to Government or held or let for agricultural purposes shall be made by the Receiver ; but, after he has sold the other property of the insolvent, the Court shall ascertain (a) the amount required to satisfy the claims of the

scheduled creditors after deducting the moneys already received; (b) the immoveable property of the insolvent remaining unsold, and (c) the accumbrances, if any, existing thereon, and shall forward a statement to the Collector containing the particulars aforesaid; and thereupon the Collector shall proceed to raise the amount so required by the exercise of such of the powers conferred on him by sections 322 to 325, both inclusive, as he thinks fit, and subject to the provisions of those sections so far as they may be applicable; and shall hold at the disposal of the Court all sums that may come to his hands by such exercise.

357. An insolvent discharged under section 351 or 355 shall not be arrested or imprisoned on account of any of the scheduled debts. But (subject to the provisions of section 358) his property, whether previously or subsequently acquired (except the particulars specified in the first proviso to section 266 and except the property vested in the Receiver), shall, by order of the Court, be liable to attachment and sale until the debts due to the scheduled creditors are satisfied to the extent of one-third, or until the expiry of twelve years from the date of the order of discharge under section 351 or 355.

358. If the aggregate amount of the scheduled debts is two hundred rupees or a less sum, the Court may, and in any case after the scheduled debts have been satisfied to the extent of one-third, or after the expiry of twelve years from the order of discharge, the Court shall declare the insolvent discharged as aforesaid absolved from further liability in respect of such debts.

359. Whenever, at the hearing under section 350, it is proved that the applicant has—

(a) been guilty, in his application, of any concealment or of wilfully making any false statement as to the debts due by him, or respecting the property belonging to him, whether in possession or in expectancy, or held for him in trust;

(b) fraudulently concealed, transferred or removed any property; or

(c) committed any other act of bad faith regarding the matter of the application,

the Court shall, at the instance of any of his creditors, sentence him by order in writing to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year from the date of committal;

Or the Court may, if it thinks fit, send him to the Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

360.* The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette invest any Court other than District Court with the powers conferred on District Courts by sections 344 to 359 (both inclusive), and the District Judge may transfer to any Court situate in his district and invested any case instituted under section 344.

† A Court so invested may entertain an application under section 344 by any person who has been arrested or imprisoned, or against whose property an order of attachment has been made, in execution of a decree for money passed by that Court.

* Repealed by Act XIV of 1885, s. 3.

† Substituted by Act VII of 1882, s. 31. (3).

360A.* Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to any Court having jurisdiction within the limits of the town of Calcutta, Chapter to Presidency-towns, Madras or Bombay.

PART II.

Of Incidental Proceedings.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF THE DEATH, MARRIAGE AND INSOLVENCY OF PARTIES.

361. The death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate if the right to sue survives.

Illustrations.

(a.) A covenants with B and C to pay an annuity to B during C's life. B and C sue A to compel payment. B dies before the decree : the right to sue survives to C, and the suit does not abate.

(b.) In the same case all the parties die before the decree. The right to sue survives to the representative of the survivor of B and C, and he may continue the suit against A's representative.

(c.) A sues B for libel. A dies. The right to sue does not survive, and the suit abates.

(d.) A, a member of a Hindu joint family under the Mitakshara law, institutes a suit for partition of the family-property. A dies leaving B, a minor son, his heir. The right to sue survives to B, and the suit does not abate.

362. If there be more plaintiffs or defendants than one, and any of them dies, and if the right to sue survives to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, or against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, the Court shall cause an entry to that effect to be made on the record, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, or against the surviving defendant or defendants.

363.† If there are more plaintiffs than one, and any of them dies, and if the right to sue does not survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone but survives to him or them and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff jointly, the Court may cause the legal representative, if any, of the deceased plaintiff to be made a party, and shall thereupon cause an entry to that effect to be made on the record proceed with the suit.

364. *Repealed by Act VII of 1888.*

* Inserted by Act VII of 1888, s. 31 (4).

† Substituted for the original of 363 and 364 by Act VII of 1888, s. 31 (4).

365.* In case of the death of a sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff, the legal representative of the deceased may, where the right to sue survives, apply to the Court to have his name entered on the record in place of the deceased plaintiff, and the Court shall thereupon enter his name and proceed with the suit.

366. If within the time limited by law no such application be made to the Court by any person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, the Court may pass an order that the suit shall abate, and shall, on the application of the defendant, award to the defendant the costs which he may have incurred in defending the suit, to be recovered from the estate of the deceased plaintiff;

or the Court may, if it thinks proper, on the application of the defendant, and upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, pass such other order as it thinks fit for bringing in the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, or for proceeding with the suit in order to a final determination of the matter in dispute, or for both those purposes.

Explanation.—A certificate of heirship, or a certificate to collect debts, does not of itself constitute the person holding it the legal representative of the deceased. But when the person holding any such certificate obtains thereby property belonging to the deceased, he may be treated as a legal representative liable in respect of such property.

367. If any dispute arise as to who is the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, the Court may either stay the suit until the fact has been determined in another suit, or decide at or before the hearing of the suit who shall be admitted to be such legal representative for the purpose of prosecuting the suit.

Procedure in case of death of one of several defendants,

or of sole or sole surviving defendants.

368. If there be more defendants than one, and any of them die before decree and the right to sue does not survive against the surviving defendant or defendants alone,

and also in case of the death of a sole defendant, or sole surviving defendant where the right to sue survives,

the plaintiff may make an application to the Court, specifying the name, description and place of abode of any person whom he alleges to be the legal representative of the deceased defendant, and whom he desires to be made the defendant in his stead.

The Court shall thereupon enter the name of such representative on the record in the place of such defendant,

and shall issue a summons to such representative to appear on a day to be therein mentioned to defend the suit;

and the case shall thereupon proceed in the same manner as if such representative had originally been made a defendant and had been a party to the former proceedings in the suit:

Provided that the person so made defendant may object that he is not the legal representative of the deceased defendant, or may make any defence appropriate to his character as such representative.

When the plaintiff fails to make such application within the period the prescribed therefor, the suit shall abate, unless he satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within such period.

The legal representative of a deceased defendant may apply to have himself made a defendant in place of the deceased defendant, and the provisions of this section, so far as they are applicable, shall apply to the application and to the proceedings and consequences ensuing thereon.

369. The marriage of a female plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate, but the suit may notwithstanding be proceeded with to judgment, and, where the decree is against a female defendant, it may thereupon be executed against her alone.

If the case is one in which the husband is by law liable for the debts of his wife, the decree may, with the permission of the Court, be executed against the husband also; and, in case of judgment for the wife, execution of the decree may with such permission be issued upon the application of the husband, where the husband is by law entitled to the subject-matter of the decree.

370. The bankruptcy or insolvency of a plaintiff in any suit which his assignee or the receiver appointed under section 351 might maintain for the benefit of his creditors shall not bar the suit, unless such assignee or receiver declines to continue the suit and to give security for the costs thereof within such time as the Court may order.

If the assignee or receiver neglect or refuse to continue the suit and to give such security within the time so ordered, the defendant may apply for the dismissal of the suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency, and the Court may dismiss the suit and award to the defendant the costs which he has incurred in defending the same, to be proved as a debt against the plaintiff's estate.

371. When a suit abates or is dismissed under this chapter, no fresh suit shall be brought on the same cause of action.

But the person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased or bankrupt or insolvent plaintiff may apply for an order to set aside the order for abatement or dismissal; and, if it be proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from continuing the suit, the Court shall set aside the abatement or dismissal upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

372. In other cases of assignment, creation or devolution of any interest pending the suit, the suit may, with the leave of the Court, given either with the consent of all parties or after service of notice in writing upon them, and hearing their objections, if any, be continued by or against the person to whom such interest has come, either in addition to or in substitution for the person from whom it has passed, as the case may require.

372A. The provisions of section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, applicable to appeals shall apply to applications under sections 365, 366, 368 and 371.

* Added by Act VII of 1888, s. 32 (3).

† Added by Act VII of 1888, s. 32 (4).

CHAPTER XXII.

OF THE WITHDRAWAL AND ADJUSTMENT OF SUITS.

373. If, at any time after the institution of the suit, the Court is satis-

Power to allow plaintiff
to withdraw with liberty
to bring fresh suit.

fied on the application of the plaintiff (a) that the suit must fail by reason of some formal defect, or (b) that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw from the suit or to abandon part of his claim with liberty to bring a fresh suit for the subject-matter of the suit or in respect of the part so abandoned, the Court may grant such permission on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

If the plaintiff withdraw from the suit, or abandon part of his claim, without such permission, he shall be liable for such costs as the Court may award, and shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit for the same matter or in respect of the same part.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the Court to permit one of several plaintiffs to withdraw without the consent of the others.

374. In any fresh suit instituted on permission granted under the last

Limitation law not af-
fected by first suits.

preceding section, the plaintiff shall be bound by the law of limitation in the same manner as if the first suit had not been brought.

375. If a suit be adjusted wholly or in part by any lawful agreement or

Compromise of suit.

compromise, or if the defendant satisfy the plaintiff in respect to the whole or any part of the matter of the suit, such agreement, compromise or satisfaction shall be recorded, and the Court shall pass a decree in accordance therewith so far as it relates to the suit, and such decree shall be final, so far as relates to so much of the subject-matter of the suit as is dealt with by the agreement, compromise or satisfaction.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF PAYMENT INTO COURT.

Deposit by defendant of
amount in satisfaction of
claim.

376. The defendant in any suit to recover a debt or damages may, at any stage of the suit, deposit in court such sum of money as he considers a satisfac-

tion in full of the claim.

377. Notice in writing of the deposit shall be given through the Court

Notice of deposit.

by the defendant to the plaintiff, and the amount of the deposit shall (unless the Court otherwise directs)

be paid to the plaintiff on his application.

378. No interest shall be allowed to the plaintiff on any sum deposit-

Interest on deposit not
allowed to plaintiff after
notice.

ed by the defendant from the date of the receipt of such notice, whether the sum deposited be in full of the claim or fall short thereof.

379. If the plaintiff accept such amount only as satisfaction in part of

Procedure where plain-
tiff accepts deposit as
satisfaction in part.

his claim, he may prosecute his suit for the balance; and, if the Court decides that the deposit by the defendant was a full satisfaction of the plaintiff's

claim, the plaintiff must pay the costs of the suit incurred after the deposit and the costs incurred previous thereto, so far as they were caused by excess in the plaintiff's claim.

If the plaintiff accept such amount as satisfaction in full of his claim, he shall present to the Court a statement to that effect, and such statement shall be filed and the Court shall pass judgment accordingly, and, in directing by whom the costs of each party are to be paid, the Court shall consider which of the parties is most to blame for the litigation.

Illustrations.

(a) A owes B Rs. 100. B sues A for the amount, having made no demand for payment and having no reason to believe that the delay caused by making a demand would place him at a disadvantage. On the plaint being filed, A pays the money into Court. B accepts it in full satisfaction of his claim, but the Court should not allow him any costs, the litigation being presumably groundless on his part.

(b) B sues A under the circumstances mentioned in Illustration (a). On the plaint being filed A disputes the claim. Afterwards A pays the money into Court. B accepts it in full satisfaction of his claim. The Court should also give B his costs of suit, A's conduct having shown that the litigation was necessary.

(c) A owes B Rs. 100 and is willing to pay him that sum without suit. B claims Rs. 150 and sues A for that amount. On the plaint being filed A pays Rs. 100 into Court and disputes only his liability to pay the remaining Rs. 50. B accepts the Rs. 100 in full satisfaction of his claim. The Court should order him to pay A's costs.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OF REQUIRING SECURITY FOR COSTS.

380. If, at the institution or at any subsequent stage of a suit, it appears to the Court that a sole plaintiff is, or (when there are more plaintiffs than one) that all the plaintiffs are, residing out of British India, and that such plaintiff does not, or that no one of such plaintiffs does, possess any sufficient immoveable property within British India independent of the property in suit, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any defendant, order the plaintiff or plaintiffs, within a time to be fixed by the order, to give security for the payment of all costs incurred and likely to be incurred by any defendant.

*On the application of any defendant in a suit for money in which the plaintiff is a woman the Court may at any stage of the suit make a like order if it is satisfied that such plaintiff does not possess any sufficient immoveable property within British India independent of the property in suit.

381. In the event of such security not being furnished within the time so fixed, the Court shall dismiss the suit unless the plaintiff or plaintiffs be permitted to withdraw therefrom under the provisions of section 373,† or show good cause why such time should be extended, in which case the Court may extend it.

Where a suit is dismissed under this section, the plaintiff may apply for an order to set the dismissal aside, and, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from furnishing the security within the time allowed, the Court shall set aside the dismissal upon such terms as to security, costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

* Added by Act VI of 1888, s. 5.

† Added by Act VII of 1888, s. 33.

The dismissal shall not be set aside unless the plaintiff has served the defendant with notice in writing of his application.

The provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, with respect to an application under section 103, and of this Code with respect to an appeal from an order rejecting such an application, shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to an application under this section for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit, and to an appeal from an order rejecting such an application, respectively.*

382. Whoever leaves British India under such circumstances as to afford reasonable probability that he will not be forthcoming whenever he may be called upon to pay costs shall be deemed to be residing out of British India within the meaning of section 380.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF COMMISSIONS.

A.—*Commissions to examine Witnesses.*

383. Any Court may in any suit issue a commission for the examination on interrogatories or otherwise of persons resident within the local limits of its jurisdiction, who are exempted under this Code from attending the Court, or who are from sickness or infirmity unable to attend it.

Cases in which Court may issue commission to examine witness.

384. Such order may be made by the Court either of its own motion, or on the application, supported by affidavit or otherwise, of any party to the suit or of the witness to be examined.

Order for commission.

385. The commission for the examination of a person who resides within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same may be issued to any person whom the Court thinks fit to execute the same.

When witness resides within Court's jurisdiction.

Persons for whose examination commission may issue.

386. Any Court may in any suit issue a commission for the examination of—

- (a) any person resident beyond the local limits of its jurisdiction;
- (b) persons who are about to leave such limits before the date on which they are required to be examined in Court; and
- (c) civil and military officers of Government who cannot, in the opinion of the Judge, attend the Court without detriment to the public service.

Such commission may be issued to any Court, not being a High Court or the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person resides, or to any pleader or other person whom the Court issuing the commission may, subject to any rules of the High Court in this behalf, think fit to appoint.†

The Court on issuing any commission under this section shall direct whether the commission shall be returned to itself or to any subordinate Court.

387. When any Court to which application is made for the issue of a commission for the examination of a person residing at any place not within British India is satisfied that his evidence is necessary, the Court may issue commission.

Commission to examine witness not within British India.

* Added by Act VII of 1888, s. 33.

† Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 34.

Court to examine witness pursuant to commission.

388. Every Court receiving a commission for the examination of any person shall examine him pursuant thereto.

389. After the commission has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the evidence taken under it, to the Court out for which it issued, unless the order for issuing the commission has otherwise directed, in which case the commission shall be returned in terms of such order; and the commission and the return thereto, and the evidence taken under it, shall (subject to the provisions of the next following section) form part of the record of the suit.

When depositions may be read in evidence.

390. Evidence taken under a commission shall not be read as evidence in the suit without the consent of the party against whom the same is offered, unless—

(a) the person who give the evidence is beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, or dead, or unable from sickness or infirmity to attend to be personally examined, or exempted from personal appearance in Court, or

(b) the Court in its discretion dispenses with the proof of any of the circumstances mentioned in the preceding clause, and authorizes the evidence of any person being read as evidence in the suit, notwithstanding proof that the cause for taking such evidence by commission has ceased at the time of reading the same.

Provisions as to execution and return of commissions to apply to commissions issued by foreign Courts.

391. The provisions hereinbefore contained as to the execution and return of commissions shall apply to commissions issued by—

(a) Courts situate beyond the limits of British India and established by the authority of Her Majesty or of the Governor General in Council, or

(b) Courts situate in any part of the British Empire other than British India, or

(c) Courts of any foreign country for the time being in alliance with Her Majesty.

B.—Commissions for local Investigations.

392. In any suit or proceeding in which the Court deems a local investigation to be requisite or proper for the purpose of elucidating any matter in dispute, or of ascertaining the market-value of any property, or the amount of any mesne profits, or damages or annual nett profits, and the same cannot be conveniently conducted by the Judge in person, the Court may issue a commission to such person as it thinks fit, directing him to make such investigation and to report thereon to the Court.

Provided that, when the Local Government has made rules as to the persons to whom such commission shall be issued, the Court shall be bound by such rules.

393. The Commissioner, after such local inspection as he deems necessary, and after reducing to writing the evidence taken by him, shall return such evidence, together with his report in writing, signed with his name, to the Court.

Procedure of commission.

The report of the Commissioner and the evidence taken by him, (but not the evidence without the report) shall be evidence in the suit and shall form part of the record; but the Court, or, with the permission of the Court, any of the parties to the suit, may examine the Commissioner personally in open Court touching any of the matters referred to him or mentioned in his report, or as to the manner in which he has made the investigation.

Report and depositions to be evidence in suit.

Commissioner may be examined in person.

C.—Commissions to examine Accounts.

394. In any suit in which an examination or adjustment of accounts is necessary, the Court may issue a commission to such person as it thinks fit directing him to make such examination or adjustment.*

Commission to examine or adjust accounts.

Court to give Commissioner necessary instructions.

395. The Court shall furnish the Commissioner with such part of the proceedings and such detailed instructions as appear necessary,

and the instructions shall distinctly specify whether the Commissioner is merely to transmit the proceedings which he may hold on the enquiry, or also to report his own opinion on the point referred for his examination.

The proceedings of the Commissioner shall be received in evidence in the suit, unless the Court has reason to be dissatisfied with them, in which case the Court shall direct such further inquiry as is requisite.

Court to receive Commissioner's proceedings or direct further inquiry.

D.—Commission to make Partition.

396. In any suit in which the partition of immoveable property not paying revenue to Government appears to the Court to be necessary, the Court, after ascertaining the several parties interested in such property and their several rights therein, may issue a commission to such persons as it thinks fit to make a partition according to such rights.

Commission to make partition of non-revenue-paying immoveable property.

The Commissioners shall ascertain and inspect the property, and shall divide the same into as many shares as may be directed by the order under which the commission issues, and shall allot such shares to the parties, and may, if authorized thereto by the said order, award sums to be paid for the purpose of equalizing the value of the shares.

Procedure of Commissioners.

The Commissioners shall then prepare and sign a report, or (if they cannot agree) separate reports, appointing the share of each party, and distinguishing each share (if so directed by the said order) by metes and bounds. Such report or reports shall be annexed to the commission and transmitted to the Court; and the Court, after hearing any objections which the parties may make to the report or reports, shall either quash the same and issue a new commission, or (where the Commissioners agree in their report) pass a decree in accordance therewith.

E.—General Provisions.

397. Before issuing any commission under this Chapter, the Court may order such sum (if any) as it thinks reasonable for the expenses of the commission to be, within a time to be fixed by the Court, paid into Court by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit the commission is issued.

Expenses of commission to be paid into Court.

* The Code of Civil Procedure does not authorize the dismissal of a suit on refusal or failure of a party to deposit the amount ordered by the Court as remuneration to a Commissioner.—I. L. R., 3 Mad. 259.

Powers of Commissioners.

398. Any Commissioner appointed under this Chapter may, unless otherwise directed by the order of appointment,—

(a) examine the parties themselves and any witness whom they or any of them may produce, and any other person whom the Commissioner thinks proper to call upon to give evidence in the matter referred to him ;

(b) call for and examine documents and other things relevant to the subject of enquiry ;

(c) at any reasonable time enter upon or into any land or building mentioned in the order.

339. The provisions of this Code relating to the summoning, attendance and examination of witnesses, and to the remuneration of, and penalties to be imposed upon, witnesses, shall apply to persons required to give evidence or to produce documents under this Chapter, whether the commission in execution of which they are so required has been issued by a Court situate within, or by a Court situate beyond, the limits of British India.

For the purposes of this section the Commissioner shall be deemed to be a Court of Civil Judicature.

Court to direct parties to appear before Commissioner.

400. Whenever a commission is issued under this Chapter, the Court shall direct that the parties to the suit shall appear before the Commissioner in

person or by their agents or pleaders.

If the parties do not so appear the Commissioner may proceed *ex parte*.

Procedure *ex parte*.

PART III.

Of Suits in Particular Cases.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SUITS BY PAUPERS.

Suits may be brought in *forma pauperis*.

401. Subject to the following rules, any suit may be brought by a pauper.

Explanation.—A person is a “pauper” when he is not possessed of sufficient means to enable him to pay the fee prescribed by law for the plaint in such suit, or, where no such fee is prescribed, when he is not entitled to property worth one hundred rupees other than his necessary wearing apparel and the subject-matter of the suit.

402. No suit shall be brought by a pauper to recover compensation for loss of caste, libel, slander, abusive language or assault.

What suits excepted.

403. The application for permission to sue by a pauper shall be in writing, and shall contain the particulars required by section 50 in regard to plaints in suits : a schedule of any moveable or immoveable property belonging to the petitioner, with the estimated value thereof, shall be annexed thereto ; and it shall be signed and verified in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the signing and verification of plaints.

Application to be in writing.

Contents of application.

404. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 36, the application shall be presented to the Court by the applicant in person, unless he is exempted from appearing in Court under section 640 or section 641, in which case the application may be presented by a duly authorized agent who can answer all material questions relating to the application, and who may be examined in the same manner as the party represented by him might have been examined had such party attended in person.

Rejection of application. 405. If the application be framed or presented in the manner prescribed by sections 403 and 404, the Court shall reject it.

406. If the application be in proper form and duly presented, the Judge may, if he thinks fit, examine the petitioner, or his agent, when the applicant is allowed to appear by agent, regarding the merits of the claim and the property of the applicant.

When the application is presented by an agent, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the applicant be examined by a commission in the manner in which the examination of an absent witness may be taken under the provisions of this Code.

Rejection of application. 407. If it appear to the Court—

- (a) that the applicant is not a pauper, or
 - (b) that he has, within the two months next before the presentation of the application, disposed of any property fraudulently or with a view to obtain the benefit or this chapter, or
 - (c) that his allegations do not show a right to sue in such Court, or
 - (d) that he has entered into any agreement with reference to the subject-matter of the proposed suit under which any other person has obtained an interest in such subject-matter,
- the Court shall reject the application.

408. If the Court sees no reason to refuse the application on any of the grounds stated in section 407, it shall fix a day (of which at least ten days' previous notice shall be given to the opposite party and the Government Pleader) for receiving such evidence as the applicant may adduce in proof of his pauperism, and for hearing any evidence which may be adduced in disproof thereof.

409. On the day so fixed, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the Court shall examine the witnesses (if any) produced by either party, and may cross-examine the applicant or his agent, and shall make a memorandum of the substance of their evidence.

The Court shall also hear any argument which the parties may desire to offer on the question whether, on the face of the application and of the evidence (if any) taken by the Court as herein provided, the applicant is or is not subject to any of the prohibitions specified in section 407.

The Court shall then either allow or refuse to allow the applicant to sue as a pauper.*

410. If the application be granted, it shall be numbered and registered, and shall be deemed the plaint in the suit, and the suit shall proceed in all other respects as a suit instituted under Chapter V, except that the plaintiff

Procedure of application admitted.

* See note under s. 413.

shall not be liable to any court-fee (other than fees payable for service of process) in respect of any petition, appointment of a pleader or other proceeding connected with the suit.

411. If the plaintiff succeeds in the suit, the Court shall calculate the amount of court-fees which would have been paid by the plaintiff if he had not been permitted to sue as a pauper; and such amount shall be a first charge on the subject-matter of the suit, and shall also be recoverable by the Government from any party ordered by the decree to pay the same, in the same manner as costs of suit are recoverable under this Code.

412. If the plaintiff fails in the suit, or if he is dispaupered, or if the suit is dismissed under section 97 or 98, the Court shall order the plaintiff, or any person made, under section 32, co-plaintiff to the suit, to pay the court-fees which would have been paid by the plaintiff if he had not been permitted to sue as a pauper;

and, if it find that the suit was frivolous or vexatious, it may also punish the plaintiff with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to a month, or with both.

413. An order of refusal made under section 409 to allow the applicant to sue as a pauper shall be a bar to any subsequent application of the like nature by him in respect of the same right to sue; but the applicant shall be at liberty to institute a suit in the ordinary manner in respect of such right, provided that he first pays the costs (if any) incurred by Government in opposing his application for leave to sue as a pauper.*

414. The Court may, on motion by the defendant, or by the Government Pleader, of which one week's notice in writing has been given to the plaintiff, order the plaintiff to be dispaupered—

(a.) if he is guilty of vexatious or improper conduct in the course of the suit;

(b.) if it appears that his means are such that he ought not to continue to sue as a pauper; or

(c.) if he has entered into any agreement with reference to the subject-matter of the suit, under which any other person has obtained an interest in such subject-matter.

Costs.

415. The costs of an application for permission to sue as a pauper and of an inquiry into pauperism are costs in the suit.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT OR PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Suits by or against Secretary of State in Council.

416. Suits by or against the Government shall be instituted by or against (as the case may be) the Secretary of State for India in Council.

417. Persons being authorized to act for Government.

ex officio or otherwise authorized to act for Government in respect of any judicial proceeding shall be deemed to be the recognized agents by whom

* An order made under s. 409 refusing leave to sue as a pauper is subject to review under s. 423.—I. L. R., 1 Bom. 414.

appearances, acts and applications under this Code may be made or done on behalf of Government.

418. In suits by the Secretary of State for India in Council, instead of inserting in the plaint the name and description and place of abode of the plaintiff, it shall be sufficient to insert the words "The Secretary of State for India in Council."

Plaints in suits by Secretary of State in Council.

419. The Government Pleader in any Court, *or such other person as the Local Government may for any Court appoint in this behalf,* shall be the agent of the Government for the purpose of receiving processes against the said Secretary of State in Council issuing out of such Court.

Agent for Government to receive process.

420. The Court, in fixing the day for the said Secretary of State in Council to answer to the plaint, shall allow a reasonable time for the necessary communication with the Government through the proper channels, and for the issue of instructions to the Government Pleader to appear and answer on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council or the Government, and may extend the time at its discretion.

Appearance and answer by Secretary of State in Council.

421. The Court may also, in any case in which the Government Pleader is not accompanied by any person on the part of the said Secretary of State in Council, who may be able to answer any material questions relating to the suit, direct the attendance of such a person.

Attendance of person able to answer questions relating to suit against Government.

422. Where the defendant is a public officer, the Court may send a copy of the summons to the head of the office in which the defendant is employed, for the purpose of being served on him, if it appear to the Court that the summons may be most conveniently so served.

Service on public officers.

423. If the public officer on receiving the summons considers it proper to make a reference to the Government before answering to the plaint, he may apply to the Court to grant such extension of the time fixed in the summons as may be necessary to enable him to make such reference and to receive orders thereon through the proper channel ;

Extension of time to enable officer to make reference to Government.

and the Court upon such application may extend the time for so long as appears to be requisite.

424. No suit shall be instituted against the said Secretary of State in Council, or against a public officer in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been, in the case of the Secretary of State in Council, delivered to, or left at the office of, a Secretary to the Local Government or the Collector of the district, and, in the case of a public officer, delivered to him or left at his office, stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff † and the relief which he claims ; † and the plaint must contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left. ‡

Notice previous to suing Secretary of State in Council or public officer.

* Inserted by Act VII of 1888, s. 35.

† Inserted by Act VII of 1888, s. 36.

‡ A Collector when acting as the agent of the Court of Wards is a public officer.—I. L. R., 3 All. 20. So is the Official Trustee.—I. L. R., 7 Cal. 499.

Arrests in such suits.

425. No warrant of arrest shall be issued in such suit without the consent in writing of the District Judge.

426. If the Government undertakes the defence of a suit against a public officer, the Government Pleader, upon being furnished with authority to appear and answer to the plaint, shall apply to the Court, and upon such application the Court shall cause a note of his authority to be entered in the register.

Procedure where no such application made.

Defendant not liable to arrest before judgment.

427. If such application is not made by the Government Pleader on or before the day fixed in the notice for the defendant to appear and answer to the plaint, the case shall proceed as in a suit between private parties, except that the defendant shall not be liable to arrest, nor his property to attachment, otherwise than in execution of a decree.

428. In a suit against a public officer in respect of such act as aforesaid, the Court shall exempt the defendant from appearing in person when he satisfies the Court that he cannot absent himself from his duty without detriment to the public service.

429. When the decree is against the said Secretary of State in Council or against a public officer in respect of such act as aforesaid, a time shall be specified in the decree within which it shall be satisfied; and, if the decree is not satisfied within the time so specified, the Court shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.

Execution shall not issue on any such decree unless it remains unsatisfied for the period of three months computed from the date of the report.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SUITS BY ALIENS AND BY OR AGAINST FOREIGN AND NATIVE RULERS.

430. Alien enemies residing in British India with the permission of the Governor General in Council, and alien friends, may sue in the Courts of British India as if they were subjects of Her Majesty.

No alien enemy residing in British India without such permission, or residing in a foreign country, shall sue in any of such Courts.

Explanation.—Every person residing in a foreign country, the Government of which is at war with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and carrying on business in that country without a license in that behalf under the hand of one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State or of a Secretary to the Government of India, shall, for the purpose of the second paragraph of this section, be deemed to be an alien enemy residing in a foreign country.

When foreign State may sue.

431. A foreign State may sue in the Courts of British India,

Provided that—

(a) it has been recognized by Her Majesty or the Governor General in Council, and

(b) the object of the suit is to enforce the private rights of the head or of the subjects of the foreign State.

The Court shall take judicial notice of the fact that a foreign State has not been recognized by Her Majesty or by the Governor General in Council.

432. Persons specially appointed by order of Government at the request

Persons specially appointed by Government to prosecute or defend for Princes or Chiefs.

of any Sovereign Prince or ruling Chief, whether in subordinate alliance with the British Government or otherwise, and whether residing within or without British India, *or at the request of any person competent in the opinion of the Government to act on behalf of such Prince or Chief, † to prosecute or defend any suit on his behalf, shall be deemed to be the recognized agents by whom appearances, acts and applications under this Code may be made or done on behalf of such Prince or Chief.

‡ An appointment under this section may be made for the purpose of a specified suit or of several specified suits, or for the purpose of all such suits as it may from time to time be necessary to prosecute or defend on behalf of the Prince or Chief.

A person appointed under this section may authorize or appoint persons to make and do appearances, applications and acts in any such suit or suits as if he were himself a party to the suit or suits.†

433.‡ (1) Any such Prince or Chief, and any ambassador or envoy

Suits against Princes, Chiefs, ambassadors and envoys.

of a Foreign State, may, with the consent of the Governor General in Council, certified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Government of India (but not without such consent), be sued in any competent Court.

(2) Such consent may be given with respect to a specified suit or to several specified suits, or with respect to all suits of any specified class or classes, and may specify, in the case of any suit or class of suits, the Court in which the Prince, Chief, Ambassador or envoy may be sued; but it shall not be given unless the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy—

(a) has instituted a suit in the Court against the person desiring to sue him, or

(b) by himself or another trades within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(c) is in possession of immoveable property situate within those limits and is to be sued with reference to such possession or for money charged on that property.

(3) No such Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy shall be arrested under this Code, and, except with the consent of the Governor General in Council certified as aforesaid, no decree shall be executed against the property of any such Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy.

(4) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, authorise a Local Government and any Secretary to that Government to exercise, with respect to any Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy named in the notification, the functions assigned by the foregoing sub-sections to the Governor General in Council and a Secretary to the Government of India, respectively.

(5) A person may, as a tenant of immoveable property, sue, without such consent as is mentioned in this section, a Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy from whom he holds or claims to hold the property.

* Inserted by Act VII of 1888, s. 37.

† Added by Act VII of 1888, s. 37 (2.)

‡ Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 38.

Style of Princes and
Chiefs as parties to suits.

434.* A Sovereign Prince or Ruling Chief may sue, and shall be sued, in the name of his State :

Provided that in giving the consent referred to in the last foregoing section the Governor General in Council or Local Government, as the case may be, may direct that any such Prince or Chief shall be sued in the name of an agent or in any other name.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES.

435. In suits by a Corporation, or by a Company authorized to sue

Subscription and veri-
fication of plaint.

and be sued in the name of an officer or of a trustee, the plaint may be subscribed and verified on behalf of the Corporation or Company by any director, secretary or other principal officer of the Corporation or Company, who is able to depose to the facts of the case.

Service on Corporation
or Company.

436. When the suit is against a Corporation, or against a Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or of a trustee, the summons may be served—

(a) by leaving it at the registered office (if any) of the Corporation or Company, or

(b) by sending it by post in a letter addressed to such officer or trustee at the office (or, if there be more offices than one, at the principal office in British India) of the Corporation or Company, or

(c) by giving it to any director, secretary or other principal officer of the Corporation or Company ;

and the Court may require the personal appearance of any director, secretary or other principal officer of the Corporation or Company who may be able to answer material questions relating to the suit.

CHAPTER XXX.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

437. In all suits concerning property vested in a trustee, executor or

Representation of bene-
ficiaries in suits concerning
property vested in trustees,
&c.

administrator, when the contention is between the persons beneficially interested in such property and a third person, the trustee, executor or administrator shall represent the persons so interested, and it shall not ordinarily be necessary to make them parties to the suit. But the Court may, if it thinks fit, order them or any of them to be made such parties.

Joinder of executors and
administrators.

438. When there are several executors or administrators, they shall be made parties to a suit against one or more of them :

Provided that executors who have not proved their testator's will, and executors and administrators beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, need not be made parties.

Husband of married exe-
cutrix not to join.

439. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the husband of a married administratrix or executrix shall not be a party to a suit by or against her.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST MINORS AND PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND.

440. Every suit by a minor shall be instituted in his name by an adult person, who in such suit shall be called the next friend of the minor, and may be ordered to pay any costs in the suit as if he were the plaintiff.*

Minor must sue by next friend.
Costs.

Applications to be made by next friend or guardian *ad litem*.

441. Every application to the Court on behalf of a minor (other than an application under section 449) shall be made by his next friend, or his guardian for the suit.

442. If a plaint be filed by or on behalf of a minor without a next friend, the defendant may apply to have the plaint taken off the file, with costs to be paid by the pleader or other person by whom it was presented. Notice of such application shall be given to such person by the defendant; and the Court, after hearing his objections, if any, may make such order in the matter as it thinks fit.

Plaint filed without next friend to be taken off file.
Costs.

443. Where the defendant to a suit is a minor, the Court, on being satisfied of the fact of his minority, shall appoint a proper person to be guardian for the suit for such minor, to put in the defence for such minor, and generally to act on his behalf in the conduct of the case.

A guardian for the suit is not a guardian of person or property within the meaning of the Indian Majority Act, 1875, section 3.

444. Every order made in a suit or on any application before the Court, in or by which a minor is in any way concerned or affected, without such minor being represented by a next friend or guardian for the suit, as the case may be, may be discharged, and, if the pleader of the party at whose instance such order was obtained knew, or might reasonably have known, the fact of such minority, with costs to be paid by such pleader.

Order obtained without next friend or guardian may be discharged.
Costs.

445. Any person being of sound mind and full age may act as next friend of a minor, provided his interest is not adverse to that of such minor and he is not a defendant in the suit.

Who may be next friend.

446. If the interest of the next friend of a minor is adverse to that of such minor, or if he is so connected with a defendant whose interest is adverse to that of the minor, as to make it unlikely that the minor's interest will be properly protected by him, or if he does not do his duty, or, pending the suit, ceases to reside within British India, or for any other sufficient cause, application may be made on behalf of the minor or by a defendant for his removal; and the Court (if satisfied of the sufficiency of the cause assigned) may order the next friend to be removed accordingly.

Removal of next friend.

447. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, a next friend shall not retire at his own request without first procuring a fit person to be put in his place, and giving security for the costs already incurred.

Retirement of next friend.

* Chapter XXXI lays down a form in which a minor should appear as a party in a suit and this form must be strictly followed.—I. L. R. 5 Cal. 450.

The application for the appointment of a new next friend shall be supported by affidavit showing the fitness of the person proposed, and also that he has no interest adverse to the minor.

Application for appointment of new next friend.

Stay of proceedings on death or removal of next friend.

448. On the death or removal of the next friend of a minor, further proceedings shall be stayed until the appointment of a next friend in his place.

449. If the pleader of such minor omits, within reasonable time, to take steps to get a new next friend appointed, any person interested in the minor or the matter at issue may apply to the Court for the appointment of one, and the Court may appoint such person as it thinks fit.

Application for appointment of new next friend.

Course to be followed by minor plaintiff or applicant on coming of age.

450. A minor plaintiff, or a minor not a party to a suit on whose behalf an application is pending, on coming of age must elect whether he will proceed with the suit or application.

Where he elects to proceed.

451. If he elects to proceed with it, he shall apply for an order discharging the next friend, and for leave to proceed in his own name.

The title of the suit or application shall in such case be corrected so as to read thenceforth thus :—

“A. B., late a minor, by C. D., his next friend, but now of full age.”

452. If he elects to abandon the suit or application, he shall, if a sole plaintiff, or sole applicant, apply for an order to dismiss the suit or application on repayment of the costs incurred by the defendant or respondent, or which may have been paid by his next friend.

Where he elects to abandon.

Costs.

Making and proving applications under sections 451, 452.

453. Any application under section 451 or section 452 may be made *ex parte*; and it must be proved by affidavit that the late minor has attained his full age.

454. A minor co-plaintiff on coming of age and desiring to repudiate the suit must apply to have his name struck out as co-plaintiff; and the Court, if it finds that he is not a necessary party, shall dismiss him from the suit on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

When minor co-plaintiff coming of age desires to repudiate suit.

Notice of the application shall be served on the next friend, as well as on the defendant; and it must be proved by affidavit that the late minor has attained his full age. The costs of all parties of such application, and of all or any proceedings theretofore had in the suit, shall be paid by such persons as the Court directs.

Costs.

If the late minor be a necessary party to the suit, the Court may direct him to be made a defendant.

455. If any minor on attaining majority can prove to the satisfaction of the Court that a suit instituted in his name by a next friend was unreasonable or improper, he may, if a sole plaintiff, apply to have the suit dismissed.

When suit unreasonable or improper.

Notice of the application shall be served on all the parties concerned; and the Court, upon being satisfied of such unreasonableness or impropriety, may grant the application, and order the next friend to pay the costs of all parties in respect of the application and of anything done in the suit.

Costs.

456. An order for the appointment of a guardian for the suit may be obtained upon application in the name and on behalf of the minor or by the plaintiff. Such application must be supported by an affidavit verifying the fact that the proposed guardian has no interest in the matters in question in the suit adverse to that of the minor, and that he is a fit person to be so appointed.

Where there is no other person fit and willing to act as guardian for the suit, the Court may appoint any of its officers to be such guardian :

Provided that he has no interest adverse to that of the minor.

457. A co-defendant of sound mind and of full age may be appointed guardian for the suit, if he has no interest adverse to that of the minor ; but neither a plaintiff, nor a married woman, can be so appointed.

458. If the guardian for the suit of a minor defendant does not do his duty, or if other sufficient ground be made to appear, the Court may remove him, and may order him to pay such costs as may have been occasioned to any party by his breach of duty.*

Guardian neglecting his duty may be removed.
Costs.

459. If the guardian for the suit dies pending such suit, or is removed by the Court, the Court shall appoint a new guardian in his place.

460. When the enforcement of a decree is applied for against the heir or representative, being a minor, of a deceased party, a guardian for the suit of such minor shall be appointed by the Court, and the decree-holder shall serve on such guardian notice of such application.

461. No sum of money or other thing shall be received or taken by a next friend or guardian, for the suit on behalf of a minor, at any time before decree or order, unless he has first obtained the leave of the Court, and given security to its satisfaction that such money or other thing shall be duly accounted for to, and held for the benefit of, such minor.

462. No next friend or guardian for the suit shall, without the leave of the Court, enter into any agreement or compromise on behalf of a minor, with reference to the suit in which he acts as next friend or guardian.†

Compromise without leave voidable.

Any such agreement or compromise entered into without the leave of the Court shall be voidable against all parties other than the minor.

463. The provisions contained in sections 440 to 462 (both inclusive) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in the case of persons of unsound mind, adjudged to be so under Act No. XXXV of 1858, or under any other law for the time being in force.

* On no other grounds should costs be decreed against the guardian of a defendant.—I. L. R. 3 Mad. 268.

† Unless the express sanction of the Court was obtained, a compromise is not valid, hence a decree passed under such circumstances should be set aside.—I. L. R. 3 Mad. 108.

464. *Nothing in this chapter applies to a Sovereign Prince or ruling Princes and Chiefs and wards of Court. Chief suing or being sued in the name of his State or being sued, by direction of the Governor General in Council or a Local Government, in the name of an agent or in any other name, and* nothing in sections 442 to 462 applies to any minor or person of unsound mind, for whose person or property a guardian or manager has been appointed by the Court of Wards or by the Civil Court under any local law.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST MILITARY MEN.

465. When any officer or soldier actually serving the Government in a military capacity is a party to a suit, and cannot obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person, he may authorize any person to sue or defend in his stead.

Officers or soldiers who cannot obtain leave may authorize any person to sue or defend for them.

The authority shall be in writing and shall be signed by the officer or soldier in the presence of (a) his commanding officer, or the next subordinate officer, if the party be himself the commanding officer, or (b) where the officer or soldier is serving in military staff employment, the head or other superior officer of the office in which he is employed. Such commanding or other officer shall countersign the authority, which shall be filed in Court.

When so filed the countersignature shall be sufficient proof that the authority was duly executed, and that the officer or soldier by whom it was granted could not obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person.

Explanation.—In this chapter the expression ‘commanding officer’ means the officer in actual command for the time being of any regiment, corps, detachment or dépôt to which the officer or soldier belongs.

466. Any person authorized by an officer or a soldier to prosecute or defend a suit in his stead may prosecute or defend it in person in the same manner as the officer or soldier could do if present; or he may appoint a pleader to prosecute or defend the suit on behalf of such officer or soldier.

Person so authorized may act personally or appoint pleader.

467. Processes served upon any person authorized by an officer or a soldier, as in section 465, or upon any pleader appointed as aforesaid by such person to act for, or on behalf of, such officer or soldier, shall be as effectual as if they had been served on the party in person or on his pleader.

Service on person so authorized, or on his pleader, to be good service.

468. When an officer or a soldier is a defendant, the Court shall send a copy of the summons to his commanding officer for the purpose of being served on him.

Service on officers and soldiers.

The officer to whom such copy is sent, after causing it to be served on the person to whom it is addressed, if practicable, shall return it to the Court with the written acknowledgment of such person endorsed thereon.

If from any cause the copy cannot be so served, it shall be returned to the Court by which it was sent, with information of the cause which has prevented the service.

469. If, in the execution of a decree, a warrant of arrest or other process is to be executed within the limits of a cantonment, garrison, military station or military bazar, the officer charged with the execution of such warrant or other process shall deliver the same to the commanding officer.

The commanding officer shall back the warrant or other process with his signature, and, in the case of a warrant of arrest, if the person named therein is within the limits of his command, shall cause him to be arrested and delivered to the officer so charged.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

INTERPLEADER.

470. When two or more persons claim adversely to one another the same payment or property from another person, whose only interest therein is that of a mere stakeholder and who is ready to render it to the right owner, such stakeholder may institute a suit of interpleader against all the claimants for the purpose of obtaining a decision as to whom the payment or property should be made or delivered, and of obtaining indemnity for himself :

When interpleader-suit may be instituted.

Provided that if any suit is pending in which the rights of all parties can properly be decided, the stakeholder shall not institute a suit of interpleader.

471. In every suit of interpleader the plaintiff must, in addition to the other statements necessary for complaints, state—

- Plaint in such suit.
- (a) that the plaintiff has no interest in the thing claimed otherwise than as a mere stakeholder ;
 - (b) the claims made by the defendants severally ; and
 - (c) that there is no collusion between the plaintiff and any of the defendants.

472. When the thing claimed is capable of being paid into Court or placed in the custody of the Court, the plaintiff must so pay or place it before he can be entitled to any order in the suit.

Payment of thing claimed into Court.

Procedure at first hearing.

473. At the first hearing the Court may—

- (a) declare that the plaintiff is discharged from all liability to the defendants in respect of the thing claimed, award him his costs, and dismiss him from the suit ;

or, if it thinks that justice or convenience so require,

- (b) retain all parties until the final disposal of the suit ;

and, if it finds that the admissions of the parties or other evidence enable it,

- (c) adjudicate the title to the thing claimed : or else it may

- (d) direct the defendants to interplead one another by filing statements and entering into evidence for the purpose of bringing their respective claims before the Court, and shall adjudicate on such claims.

474. Nothing in this chapter shall be taken to enable agents to sue their principals, or tenants to sue their landlords, for the purpose of compelling them to interplead with any persons other than persons making claim through such principals or landlords.

When agents and tenants may institute interpleader-suits.

Illustrations.

(a.) A deposits a box of jewels with B as his agent. C alleges that the jewels were wrongfully obtained from him by A, and claims them from B. B cannot institute an interpleader-suit against A and C.

(b.) A deposits a box of jewels with B as his agent. He then writes to C for the purpose of making the jewels a security for a debt due from himself to C. A afterwards alleges that C's debt is satisfied, and C alleges the contrary. Both claim the jewels from B. B may institute an interpleader-suit against A and C.

475. When the suit is properly instituted, the Court may provide for the plaintiff's costs by giving him a charge on the thing claimed or in some other effectual way.

476. If any of the defendants in an interpleader-suit is actually suing the stakeholder in respect of the subject of such suit, the Court in which the suit against the stakeholder is pending shall, on being duly informed by the Court which passed the decree in the interpleader-suit in favour of the stakeholder, that such decree has been passed, stay the proceedings as against him; and his costs in the suit so stayed may be provided for in such suit; but if, and so far as, they are not provided for in that suit, they may be added to his costs incurred in the interpleader-suit.

PART IV.

Provisional Remedies.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OF ARREST AND ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

A.—Arrest before Judgment.

When plaintiff may apply that security be taken.

477. If at any stage of any suit, other than a suit for the possession of immoveable property, the plaintiff satisfies the Court by affidavit or otherwise,

that the defendant, with intent to avoid or delay the plaintiff, or to avoid any process of the Court, or to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him,—

(a) has absconded or left the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(b) is about to abscond or to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(c) has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property or any part thereof, or

that the defendant is about to leave British India under circumstances affording reasonable probability that the plaintiff will or may thereby be obstructed or delayed in the execution of any decree that may be passed against the defendant in the suit,

the plaintiff may apply to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of the defendant to answer any decree that may be passed against him in the suit.

Order to bring up defendant to show cause why he should not give security.

478. If the Court, after examining the applicant, and making such further investigation as it thinks fit, is satisfied—

that the defendant, with any such intent as aforesaid,—

(a) has absconded or left the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(b) is about to abscond or to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(c) has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property or any part thereof, or

that the defendant is about to leave British India under the circumstances last aforesaid,

the Court may issue a warrant to arrest the defendant and bring him before the Court to show cause why he should not give security for his appearance.

479. If the defendant fail to show such cause, the Court shall order

If defendant fail to show cause, Court may order him to make deposit or give security.

him either to deposit in Court money or other property sufficient to answer the claim against him, or to give security for his appearance at any time when called upon while the suit is pending, and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit.

The surety shall bind himself, in default of such appearance, to pay any sum of money which the defendant may be ordered to pay in the suit.

Procedure in case of application by surety to be discharged.

480. The surety for the appearance of the defendant may at any time apply to the Court in which he became such surety to be discharged from his obligation.

On such application being made the Court shall summon the defendant to appear, or, if it thinks fit, may issue a warrant for his arrest in the first instance.

On the appearance of the defendant pursuant to the summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Court shall direct the surety to be discharged from his obligation, and shall call upon the defendant to find fresh security.

481. If the defendant fail to comply with any order under section 479

Procedure where defendant fails to give security or find fresh security.

or section 480, the Court may commit him to jail until the decision of the suit, or, if judgment be given against the defendant, until the execution of the decree :

Provided that no person shall be imprisoned under this section in any case for a longer period than six months, nor for a longer period than six weeks when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit does not exceed fifty rupees :

Provided that no person shall be detained in prison under this section after he has complied with such order.

Subsistence of defendants arrested.

482. The provisions of section 339 as to allowances payable for the subsistence of judgment-debtors shall apply to all defendants arrested under this chapter.

B.—Attachment before Judgment.

Application before judgment for security from defendant to satisfy decree, and in default for attachment of property.

483. If at any stage of any suit the plaintiff satisfies the Court by affidavit or otherwise that the defendant, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him,—

(a) is about to dispose of the whole or any part of his property, or to remove the same from the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is pending, or

(b) has quitted the jurisdiction of the Court, leaving therein property belonging to him,

the plaintiff may apply to the Court to call upon the defendant to furnish security to satisfy any decree that may be passed against him in such suit and, on his failing to give such security, to direct that any portion of his property within the jurisdiction of the Court shall be attached until the further order of the Court.

Contents of application. The application shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, specify the property required to be attached and the estimated value thereof.

484. If the Court, after examining the applicant and making any further investigation which it thinks fit, is satisfied that the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit, or that he has with such intent quitted the jurisdiction of the Court, leaving therein property belonging to him, the Court may require him, within a time to be fixed by the Court, either to furnish security in such sum as may be specified in the order, to produce and place at the disposal of the Court, when required, the said property or the value of the same,* or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the decree, or to appear and show cause why he should not furnish security.†

The Court may also in the order direct the conditional attachment of the whole or any portion of the property specified in the application.

485. If the defendant fail to show cause why he should not furnish security, or fail to furnish the security required, within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may order that the property specified in the application, or such portion thereof as appears sufficient to satisfy any decree which may be passed in the suit, shall be attached.

If the defendant show such cause or furnish the required security, and the property specified in the application or any portion of it has been attached, the Court shall order the attachment to be withdrawn.

Withdrawal of attachment.

486. The attachment shall be made in the manner herein provided for the attachment of property in execution of a decree for money.

* Substituted for "sum"—see Gazette of India, 17th February, 1883, Pt. I. p. 119.

† The fact, that security was given by defendants in obedience to an order of Court in order to avoid an immediate attachment of property does not preclude the defendants from afterwards on the appointed day showing cause why no security should be furnished.—J. L. R. 5 Bom. 643.

487. If any claim be preferred to the property attached before judgment, such claim shall be investigated in the manner hereinbefore provided for the investigation of claims to property attached in execution of a decree for money.

488. When an order of attachment before judgment is passed, the Court which passed the order shall remove the attachment whenever the defendant furnishes the security required, together with security for the costs of the attachment, or when the suit is dismissed.

489. Attachment before judgment shall not affect the rights, existing prior to the attachment, of persons not parties to the suit, nor bar any person holding a decree against the defendant from applying for the sale of the property under attachment in execution of such decree.

490. Where property is under attachment by virtue of the provisions of this chapter, and a decree is given in favour of the plaintiff, it shall not be necessary to re-attach the property in execution of such decree.

C.—Compensation for improper Arrests or Attachments.

491. If in any suit in which an arrest or attachment has been effected, it appears to the Court that such arrest or attachment was applied for on insufficient grounds,

or if the suit of the plaintiff fails, and it appears to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit,

the Court may, on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such amount, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury caused to him by the arrest or attachment ;

Provided that the Court shall not award under this section a larger amount than it might decree in a suit for compensation.

*An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of such arrest or attachment.

CHAPTER XXXV.

OF TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS AND INTERLOCUTORY ORDERS.

A.—Temporary Injunctions.

492. If in any suit it is proved by affidavit or otherwise—

(a) that any property in dispute in a suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by any party to the suit, or wrongfully sold in execution of a decree, or

(b) that the defendant threatens, or is about, to remove or dispose of his property with intent to defraud his creditors,

the Court may by order grant a temporary injunction to restrain such act, or give such other order for the purpose of staying and preventing the wasting, damaging, alienation, sale, removal or disposition of the property, as the Court thinks fit, or refuse such injunction or other order.

493. In any suit for restraining the defendant from committing a breach of contract or other injury, whether compensation be claimed in the suit or not, the plaintiff may, at any time after the commencement of the suit, and either before or after judgment, apply to the Court for a temporary injunction to restrain the defendant from committing the breach of contract or injury complained of, or any breach of contract or injury of a like kind arising out of the same contract or relating to the same property or right.

The Court may by order grant such injunction on such terms as to the duration of the injunction, keeping an account, giving security, or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit, or refuse the same.

In case of disobedience an injunction granted under this section or section 492 may be enforced by the imprisonment of the defendant for a term not exceeding six months, or the attachment of his property, or both.

No attachment under this section shall remain in force for more than one year, at the end of which time, if the defendant has not obeyed the injunction, the property attached may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the plaintiff such compensation as it thinks fit, and may pay the balance, if any, to the defendant.

494. The Court shall in all cases, except where it appears that the object of granting the injunction would be defeated by the delay, before granting an injunction, direct notice of the application for the same to be given to the opposite party.

Before granting injunction, Court to direct notice to opposite party.

495. An injunction directed to a Corporation or public Company is binding not only on the Corporation or Company itself, but also on all members and officers of the Corporation or Company whose personal action it seeks to restrain.

Injunction to Corporation binding on its members and officers.

Order for injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside.

496. Any order for an injunction may be discharged, or varied, or set aside by the Court, on application made thereto by any party dissatisfied with such order.

Compensation to defendant for issue of injunction on insufficient grounds.

497. If it appears to the Court that an injunction which it has granted was applied for on insufficient grounds, or

if, after the issue of the injunction, the suit is dismissed or judgment is given against the plaintiff by default or otherwise, and it appears to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit,

the Court may, on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such sum, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury caused to him by the issue of the injunction :

Provido.

Provided that the Court shall not award under this section a larger amount than it might decree in a suit for compensation.

An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of the issue of the injunction.

B.—Interlocutory Orders.

498. The Court may, on the application of any party to a suit, order the sale, by any person named in such order, and in such manner and on such terms as it thinks fit, of any moveable property, being the subject of such suit, which is subject to speedy and natural decay.

Power to order interim sale of perishable articles.

Power to make order for detention, &c., of subject-matter, and to authorize entry, taking of samples and experiments.

499. The Court may, on the application of any party to a suit, and on such terms as it thinks fit,

(a) make an order for the detention, preservation or inspection of any property being the subject of such suit;

(b) for all or any of the purposes aforesaid authorize any person to enter upon or into any land or building in the possession of any other party to such suit; and

(c) for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, authorize any samples to be taken, or any observation to be made or experiment to be tried, which may seem necessary or expedient for the purpose of obtaining full information or evidence.

The provisions hereinbefore contained as to execution of process shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to persons authorized to enter under this section.

Application for such orders to be after notice.

500. An application by the plaintiff for an order under section 498 or section 499 may be made after notice in writing to the defendant at any time after service of the summons.

An application by the defendant for a like order may be made after notice in writing to the plaintiff, and at any time after the applicant has appeared.

501. When land paying revenue to Government, or a tenure liable to sale, is the subject of a suit, if the party in possession of such land or tenure neglects to pay the Government-revenue, or the rent due to the proprietor of the tenure, as the case may be, and such land or tenure is consequently ordered to be sold, any other party to the suit claiming to have an interest in such land or tenure may upon payment of the revenue or rent due previously to the sale (and with or without security at the discretion of the Court), be put in immediate possession of the land or tenure;

When party may be put in immediate possession of land the subject of suit.

and the Court in its decree may award against the defaulter the amount so paid, with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court thinks fit, or may charge the amount so paid, with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court orders, in any adjustment of accounts which may be directed in the decree passed in the suit.

502. When the subject-matter of a suit is money or some other thing capable of delivery, and any party thereto admits that he holds such money or other thing as a trustee for another party, or that it belongs or is due to another party, the Court may order the same to be deposited in Court or delivered to such lastnamed party, with or without security, subject to the further direction of the Court.

Deposit of money, &c., in Court.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

503. Whenever it appears to the Court to be necessary for the realization, preservation or better custody or management of any property, moveable or immovable, the subject of a suit or under attachment, the Court may by order—

- (a) appoint a Receiver of such property, and, if need be,
 (b) remove the person in whose possession or custody the property may be from the possession or custody thereof;
 (c) commit the same to the custody or management of such Receiver; and
 (d) grant to such Receiver such fee or commission on the rents and profits of the property by way of remuneration,* as the Court thinks fit,* and all such powers as to bringing and defending suits, and for the realization, management, protection, preservation and improvement of the property, the collection of the rents and profits thereof, the application and disposal of such rents and profits, and the execution of instruments in writing, as the owner himself has or such of those powers as the Court thinks fit.

Receiver's liabilities. Every Receiver so appointed shall—

- (e) give such security (if any) as the Court thinks fit, duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the property;
 (f) pass his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs;
 (g) pay the balance due from him thereon as the Court directs; and
 (h) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence.

Nothing in this section authorizes the Court to remove from the possession or custody of property under attachment any person whom the parties to the suit, or some or one of them, have or has not a present right so to remove.

504. Where the property is land paying revenue to Government, or land of which the revenue has been assigned or re-deemed, and the Court considers that the interests of those concerned will be promoted by the management of the Collector,† the Court may, with the consent of the Collector, appoint him† to be Receiver of such property.

Courts empowered under this chapter. 505. The powers conferred by this chapter shall be exercised only by High Courts and District Courts:

Provided that, whenever the Judge of a Court subordinate to a District Court considers it expedient that a Receiver should be appointed in any suit before him, he shall nominate such person as he considers fit for such appointment, and submit such person's name, with the grounds for the nomination, to the District Court, and the District Court shall authorize such Judge to appoint the person so nominated, or pass such other order as it thinks fit.‡

* Inserted by Act VII of 1888, s. 42.

† Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 43.

‡ The words "or pass such other order as it thinks fit" include the question of necessity for the appointment—I. L. R. 7 Cal. 719.

PART V.

Of Special Proceedings.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

506. If all the parties to a suit desire that any matter in difference between them in the suit be referred to arbitration, they may, at any time before judgment is pronounced, apply, in person or by their respective pleaders specially authorized in writing in this behalf, to the Court for an order of reference.

Parties to suit may apply for order of reference.

Every such application shall be in writing and shall state the particular matter sought to be referred.

507. The arbitrator shall be nominated by the parties in such manner as may be agreed upon between them.

Nomination of arbitrator.

If the parties cannot agree with respect to such nomination, or if the person whom they nominate refuses to accept the arbitration, and the parties desire that the nomination shall be made by the Court, the Court shall nominate the arbitrator.

When Court to nominate arbitrator.

508. The Court shall, by order, refer to the arbitrator the matter in difference which he is required to determine, and shall fix such time as it thinks reasonable for the delivery of the award, and specify such time in the order.

Order of reference.

When once a matter is referred to arbitration, the Court shall not deal with it in the same suit, except as hereinafter provided.

509. If the reference be to two or more arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators,—

When reference is to two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion.

- (a) by the appointment of an umpire, or
- (b) by declaring that the decision shall be with the majority, if the major part of the arbitrators agree, or
- (c) by empowering the arbitrators to appoint an umpire, or
- (d) otherwise, as may be agreed between the parties; or, if they cannot agree, as the Court determines.

If an umpire is appointed, the Court shall fix such time as it thinks reasonable for the delivery of his award in case he is required to act.

510. If the arbitrator, or, where there are more arbitrators than one, any of the arbitrators, or the umpire, dies or refuses or neglects or becomes incapable to act, or leaves British India under circumstances showing that he will probably not return at an early date, the Court may in its discretion either appoint a new arbitrator or umpire in the place of the person so dying or refusing or neglecting or becoming incapable to act, or leaving British India, or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case shall proceed with the suit.

Death, incapacity, &c., of arbitrators or umpire.

511. Where the arbitrators are empowered by the order of reference to appoint an umpire and fail to do so, any of the parties may serve the arbitrators with a written notice to appoint an umpire; and if, within seven days after such notice has been served, or such further time as the Court may in each case allow, no umpire be appointed, the Court, upon the application of the party who has served such notice as aforesaid, may appoint an umpire.

Appointment of umpire by Court.
Powers of arbitrator or umpire appointed under sections 509, 510, 511.

512. Every arbitrator or umpire appointed under section 509, section 510 or section 511 shall have the like powers as if his name had been inserted in the order of reference.

513. The Court shall issue the same processes to the parties and witnesses whom the arbitrators or umpire desire or desires to examine, as the Court may issue in suits tried before it.

Summoning witnesses.

Persons not attending in accordance with such process, or making any other default, or refusing to give their evidence, or guilty of any contempt to the arbitrator or umpire during the investigation of the matters referred, shall be subject to the like disadvantages, penalties and punishments, by order of the Court on the representation of the arbitrator or umpire, as they would incur for the like offences in suits tried before the Court.

Punishment for default, &c.

514. If, from the want of the necessary evidence or information, or from any other cause, the arbitrators cannot complete the award within the period specified in the order, the Court may, if it thinks fit, either grant a further time, and from time to time enlarge the period for the delivery of the award, or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case shall proceed with the suit.

Extension of time for making award.

Supersession of arbitration.

When umpire may arbitrate in lieu of arbitrators.

515. When an umpire has been appointed he may enter on the reference in the place of the arbitrators—

(a) if they have allowed the appointed time to expire without making an award, or

(b) when they have delivered to the Court or to the umpire a notice in writing stating that they cannot agree.

516. When an award in a suit has been made the persons who made it shall sign it and cause it to be filed in Court, together with any depositions and documents which have been taken and proved before them; and notice of the filing shall be given to the parties.

Award to be signed and filed.

517. Upon any reference by an order of the Court the arbitrators or umpire may, with the consent of the Court, state the award as to the whole or any part thereof in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court; and the Court shall deliver its opinion thereon; and such opinion shall be added to and form part of the award.

Arbitrators or umpire may state special case.

Court may, on application, modify or correct award in certain cases.

518. The Court may, by order, modify or correct an award,—

(a) where it appears that a part of the award is upon a matter not referred to arbitration, provided such part can be separated from the other part and does not affect the decision on the matter referred, or

(b) where the award is imperfect in form, or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision.

519. The Court may also make such order as it thinks fit respecting the costs of the arbitration, if any question arise respecting such costs and the award contain no sufficient provision concerning them.

Order as to costs of arbitration.

When award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted.

520. The Court may remit the award or any matter referred to arbitration to the consideration of the same arbitrators or umpire, upon such terms

as it thinks fit,—

(a) where the award has left undetermined any of the matters referred to arbitration, or where it determines any matter not referred to arbitration ;

(b) where the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution ;

(c) where an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of it.

521. An award remitted under section 520 becomes void on the refusal of the arbitrators or umpire to reconsider it. But no award shall be set aside except on one of the following grounds (namely) ;—

Grounds for setting aside award.

(a) corruption or misconduct of the arbitrator or umpire ;

(b) either party having been guilty of fraudulent concealment of any matter which he ought to have disclosed, or of wilfully misleading or deceiving the arbitrator or umpire ;

(c) the award having been made after the issue of an order by the Court superseding the arbitration and restoring the suit ;

and no award shall be valid unless made within the period allowed by the Court.

522. If the Court sees no cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration in manner aforesaid, and if no application has been made to set aside the award, or if the Court has refused such application,

Judgment to be accorded to award.

the Court shall, after the time for making such application has expired, proceed to give judgment according to the award,

or, if the award has been submitted to it in the form of a special case, according to its own opinion on such case.

Upon the judgment so given a decree shall follow, and shall be enforced in manner provided in this Code for the execution of decrees. No appeal shall lie from such decree except in so far as the decree is in excess of, or not in accordance with, the award.

Decree to follow.

523. When any persons agree in writing that any difference between them shall be referred to the arbitration of any person named in the agreement or to be appointed by any Court having jurisdiction in the matter to which the agreement relates, the parties thereto, or any of them, may apply that the agreement be filed in Court.

Agreement to refer to arbitration may be filed in Court.

The application shall be in writing and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties interested or claiming to be interested as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the others or other of them as defendants or defendant, if the application have been presented by all the parties, or, if otherwise, between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants.

Application to be numbered and registered.

On such application being made the Court shall direct notice thereof to be given to all the parties to the agreement other than the applicants, requiring such parties to show cause, within the time specified in the notice, why the agreement should not be filed.

If no sufficient cause be shown, the Court may cause the agreement to be filed, and shall make an order of reference thereon, and may also nominate the arbitrator, when he is not named therein and the parties cannot agree as to the nomination.

524. The foregoing provisions of this chapter, so far as they are consistent with any agreement so filed, shall be applicable to all proceedings under an order of reference made by the Court under section 523, and to the award of arbitration and to the enforcement of the decree founded thereupon.

525. When any matter has been referred to arbitration without the intervention of a Court of Justice, and an award has been made thereon, any person interested in the award may apply to the Court of the lowest grade having jurisdiction over the matter to which the award relates that the award be filed in Court.

Filing award in matter referred to arbitration without intervention of Court.

The application shall be in writing and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants.

Application to be numbered and registered.

Notice to parties to arbitration.

The Court shall direct notice to be given to the parties to the arbitration, other than the applicant, requiring them to show cause, within a time specified, why the award should not be filed.

526. If no ground such as is mentioned or referred to in section 520 or section 521 be shown against the award, the Court shall order it to be filed, and such award shall then take effect as an award made under the provisions of this chapter.

Filing and enforcement of such award.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF PROCEEDINGS ON AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

527. Parties claiming to be interested in the decision of any question of fact or law may enter into an agreement in writing stating such question in the form of a case for the opinion of the Court, and providing that, upon the finding of the Court with respect to such question,—

Power to state case for Court's opinion.

(a) a sum of money fixed by the parties or to be determined by the Court shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them ; or

(b) some property, moveable or immoveable, specified in the agreement, shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them ; or

(c) one or more of the parties shall do, or refrain from doing, some other particular act specified in the agreement.

Every case stated under this section shall be divided into consecutively numbered paragraphs, and shall concisely state such facts and documents as may be necessary to enable the Court to decide the question raised thereby.

528. If the agreement is for the delivery of any property, or for the doing, or the refraining from doing, any particular act, the estimated value of the property to be delivered, or to which the act specified has reference, shall be stated in the agreement.

When value of subject-matter must be stated.

529. The agreement, if framed in accordance with the rules hereinbefore contained, may be filed in the Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit, the amount or value of the subject-matter of which is the same as the amount or value of the subject-matter of the agreement.

Agreement to be filed and numbered as suit.

The agreement, when so filed, shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties claiming to be interested, as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the other or others of them as defendant or defendants; and notice shall be given to all the parties to the agreement, other than the party or parties by whom it was presented.

530. When the agreement has been filed the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by the statements contained therein.

Parties to be subject to Court's jurisdiction.

531. The case shall be set down for hearing as a suit instituted under Chapter V, the provisions of which shall apply to such suit so far as the same are applicable.

Hearing and disposal of case.

If the Court is satisfied, after an examination of the parties, or after taking such evidence as it thinks fit,—

(a) that the agreement was duly executed by them, and
(b) that they have a *bonâ fide* interest in the question stated therein, and

(c) that the same is fit to be decided,
it shall proceed to pronounce judgment thereon, in the same way as in an ordinary suit, and upon the judgment so given a decree shall follow and shall be enforced in the manner provided in this Code for the execution of decrees.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

532. In any Court to which this section applies all suits upon bills of exchange, hundis or promissory notes may, in case the plaintiff desires to proceed under this chapter, be instituted by presenting a plaint in the form prescribed by this Code; but the summons shall be in the form contained in the fourth schedule hereto annexed, No. 172, or in such other form as the High Court may from time to time prescribe.

Institution of summary suits upon bills of exchange, &c.

In any case in which the plaint and summons are in such forms respectively, the defendant shall not appear or defend the suit unless he obtains leave from a Judge as hereinafter mentioned so to appear and defend;

and, in default of his obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiff shall be entitled to a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in the summons, together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be

fixed by a rule of the High Court, unless the plaintiff claims more than such fixed sum, in which case the costs shall be ascertained in the ordinary way, and such decree may be enforced forthwith.

The defendant shall not be required to pay into Court the sum mentioned in the summons, or to give security therefor, unless the Court thinks his defence not to be *prima facie* sustainable, or feels reasonable doubt as to its good faith.

Explanation.—This section is not confined to cases in which the bill, hundi or note sued upon, together with mere lapse of time, is sufficient to establish a *prima facie* right to recover.

533. The Court shall, upon application by the defendant, give leave to the defendant showing appear and to defend the suit, upon the defendant paying into Court the sum mentioned in the summons, or upon affidavits satisfactory to the Court, which disclose a defence or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court may deem sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security, framing and recording issues, or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit.

534. After decree the Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the decree, and if necessary stay or set aside execution, and may give leave to appear to the summons and to defend the suit, if it seems reasonable to the Court so to do, and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

535. In any proceeding under this chapter the Court may order the bill, hundi or note on which the suit is founded to be forthwith deposited with an officer of the Court, and may further order that all proceedings shall be stayed until the plaintiff gives security for the costs thereof.

536. The holder of every dishonoured bill of exchange or promissory note shall have the same remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in noting the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, or otherwise, by reason of such dishonour, as he has under this chapter for the recovery of the amount of such bill or note.

537. Except as provided by sections 532 to 536 (both inclusive), the procedure in suits under this chapter shall be the same as the procedure in suits instituted under Chapter V.

538. Sections 532 to 537 (both inclusive) apply only to—

- (a) the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay;
- (b) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon;
- (c) the Courts of Small Causes in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay;
- (d) the Court of the Judge of Karáchi; and
- (e) any other Court having ordinary original civil jurisdiction to which the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply them.

In case of such application the Local Government may direct by whom any of the powers and duties incident to the provisions so applied shall be exercised and performed, and make any rules which it thinks requisite for carrying into operation the provisions so applied.

Within one month after such notification has been published such provisions shall apply accordingly, and the rules so made shall have the force of law.

The Local Government may, from time to time, alter or cancel any such notification.

CHAPTER XL.

OF SUITS RELATING TO PUBLIC CHARITIES.

539. In case* of any alleged breach of any express or constructive trusts

When suits relating to created for public charitable or religious purposes, public charities may be or whenever the direction of the Court is deemed brought, necessary for the administration of any such trust, the Advocate General acting *ex officio*, or two or more persons having an interest† in the trust and having obtained the consent in writing of the Advocate General, may institute a suit in the High Court or the District Court within the local limits of whose civil jurisdiction the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the trust is situate, to obtain a decree—

- (a) appointing new trustees under the trust ;
 - (b) vesting any property in the trustees under the trust ;
 - (c) declaring the proportions in which its objects are entitled ;
 - (d) authorizing the whole or any part of its property to be let, sold, mortgaged or exchanged ;
 - (e) settling a scheme for its management ;
- or granting such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

The powers conferred by this section on the Advocate General may, outside the presidency-towns, be, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, exercised also by the Collector or by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

Act No. X of 1840, section two, is hereby repealed.

PART VI.

Of Appeals.

CHAPTER XLI.

OF APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.

540. Unless when otherwise expressly provided by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, an appeal shall Appeal to lie from all original decrees, except lie from the decrees, or from any part of the decrees, when expressly prohibited. of the Courts exercising original jurisdiction to the Courts authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of those Courts.

* The restriction on the right of suing is confined to cases where the person sued is a trustee. A suit against a trespasser does not require the authority of the Advocate-General.

† Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 44.

*An appeal may lie under this section from an original decree passe *ex-parte*.*

541. The appeal shall be made in the form of a memorandum in writing presented by the appellant, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the decree appealed against and (unless the Appellate Court dispenses therewith) of the judgment on which it is founded.

Form of appeal.
What to accompany memorandum.

Such memorandum shall set forth, concisely and under distinct heads, the grounds of objection to the decree appealed against, without any argument or narrative; and such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

Contents of memorandum.

542. The appellant shall not, without the leave of the Court, urge or be heard in support of any other ground of objection, but the Court in deciding the appeal shall not be confined to the grounds set forth by the appellant:

Appellant confined to grounds set out.

Provided that the Court shall not rest its decision on any ground not set forth by the applicant, unless the respondent has had sufficient opportunity of contesting the case on that ground.

543. If the memorandum of appeal be not drawn up in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, it may be rejected, or be returned to the appellant for the purpose of being amended within a time to be fixed by the Court or be amended then and there.

Rejection or amendment of memorandum.

When the Court rejects under this section any memorandum it shall record the reasons for such rejection.

When a memorandum of appeal is amended under this section the Judge, or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, shall attest the amendment by his signature.

544. Where there are more plaintiffs or more defendants than one in a suit, and the decree appealed against proceeds on any ground common to all the plaintiffs or to all the defendants, any one of the plaintiffs or of the defendants may appeal against the whole decree, and thereupon the Appellate Court may reverse or modify the decree in favour of all the plaintiffs or defendants, as the case may be.

One of several plaintiffs or defendants may obtain reversal of whole decree if it proceed on ground common to all.

Of staying and executing Decrees under Appeal.

545. Execution of a decree shall not be stayed by reason only of an appeal having been preferred against the decree; but the Appellate Court may for sufficient cause order the execution to be stayed.

Execution of decree not stayed solely by reason of appeal.

If an application be made for stay of execution of an appealable decree before the expiry of the time allowed for appealing therefrom, the Court which passed the decree may for sufficient cause order the execution to be stayed:

Stay of execution of appealable decree before time for appealing has expired.

Provided that no order shall be made under this section unless the Court making it is satisfied—

(a) that substantial loss may result to the party applying for stay of execution unless the order is made ;

(b) that the application has been made without unreasonable delay ; and

(c) that security has been given by the applicant for the due performance of such decree or order as may ultimately be binding upon him.

546. If an order is made for the execution of a decree against which

Security in case of order
for execution of decree ap-
pealed against.

an appeal is pending, the Court which passed the decree shall, on sufficient cause being shown by the appellant, require security to be given for the restitution of any property which may be taken in execution of the decree, or for the payment of the value of such property and for the due performance of the decree or order of the Appellate Court,

or the Appellate Court may for like cause direct the Court which passed the decree to take such security.

And when an order has been passed for the sale of immoveable property in execution of a decree for money, and an appeal is pending against such decree, the sale shall on the application of the judgment-debtor be stayed until the appeal is disposed of, on such terms as to giving security or otherwise as the Court which passed the decree thinks fit.

547. No such security as is mentioned in sections 545 and 546 shall be

No such security to be
required from Government
or public officers.

required from the Secretary of State for India in Council, or (when Government has undertaken the defence of the suit) from any public officer sued in respect of an act alleged to be done by him in his official capacity.

Of Procedure in Appeal from Decrees.

548. When a memorandum of appeal is admitted, the Appellate Court

Registry of memorandum
of appeal.

or the proper officer of that Court shall endorse thereon the date of presentation, and shall register the appeal in a book to be kept for the purpose.

Register of appeals.

Such book shall be called the Register of Appeals.

549. The Appellate Court may at its discretion,* either before the

Appellate Court may re-
quire appellant to give se-
curity for costs.

respondent is called upon to appear and answer or afterwards on the application of the respondent, demand from the appellant security for the costs of the appeal, or of the original suit, or of both :

Provided that the Court shall demand such security in all cases in which

When appellant resides
out of British India.

the appellant is residing out of British India, and is not possessed of any sufficient immoveable property within British India independent of the property

(if any) to which the appeal relates.

If such security be not furnished within such time as the Court orders, the Court shall reject the appeal.

† If such security be furnished, any costs for which a surety may have rendered himself liable may be recovered from him in execution of the decree of the Appellate Court in the same manner as if he were the appellant.†

* Mere poverty is no ground for requiring an appellant to give security for the costs of the appeal.—I. L. R. 3 Bom. 241. A suitor in *forma pauperis* may be called on to give security for costs, but very special grounds must be shewn to support such an application.—I. L. R. 3 Mad. 66.

† Add by Act VII of 1888, s. 46.

Appellate Court to give notice to Court whose decree appealed against.

550. When the memorandum of appeal is registered, the Appellate Court shall send notice of the appeal to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made.

If the appeal be from a Court the records of which are not deposited in the Appellate Court, the Court receiving such notice shall send with all practicable despatch all material papers in the suit, or such papers as may be specially called for by the Appellate Court.

Transmission of papers to Appellate Court.

Either party may apply in writing to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, specifying any of such papers in such Court of which he requires copies to be made; and copies of such papers shall be made at the expense of the applicant, and shall be deposited accordingly.

Copies of exhibits in Court whose decree appealed against.

551.* (1) The Appellate Court, if it thinks fit, may, after fixing a day for hearing the appellant or his pleader and hearing him accordingly if he appears on that day, dismiss the appeal without sending notice of the appeal to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made and without serving notice on the respondent or his pleader.

Power to dismiss appeal without sending notice to Lower Court.

(2.) If on the day fixed under sub-section (1) or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned the appellant does not attend in person or by his pleader, the appeal shall be dismissed for default.

(3.) The dismissal of an appeal under this section shall be notified to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made.

552.† Unless the Appellate Court dismisses the appeal under the last foregoing section, it shall fix a day for hearing the appeal.†

Day for hearing appeal.

Such day shall be fixed with reference to the current business of the Court, the place of residence of the respondent, and the time necessary for the service of the notice of appeal, so as to allow the respondent sufficient time to appear and answer the appeal on such day.

553. Notice of the day so fixed shall be stuck up in the appellate court-house, and a like notice shall be sent by the Appellate Court to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, and shall be served on the respondent or on his pleader in the Appellate Court in the manner provided in Chapter VI for the service on a defendant of a summons, to appear and answer; and all rules applicable to such summons, and to proceedings with reference to the service thereof, shall apply to the service of such notice.

Publication and service of notice of day for hearing appeal.

Instead of sending the notice to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, the Appellate Court may itself cause the notice to be served on the respondent or his pleader under the rules above referred to.

Appellate Court may itself cause notice to be served.

554. The notice to the respondent shall declare that, if he does not appear in the Appellate Court on the day so fixed, the appeal will be heard *ex parte*.

Contents of notice.

* Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 47 (1).

† Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 47 (2).

Procedure on Hearing.

555. On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant shall be heard in support of the appeal. The Court shall then, if it does not dismiss the appeal at once, hear the respondent against the appeal, and in such case the appellant shall be entitled to reply.

556. If on the day so fixed, or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant does not attend in person or by his pleader, the appeal shall be dismissed for default.

Hearing appeal *ex parte*. If the appellant attends and the respondent does not attend, the appeal shall be heard *ex parte* in his absence.

557. If on the day so fixed, or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, it is found that the notice to the respondent has not been served in consequence of the failure of the appellant to deposit, within the period fixed by the Court, the sum required to defray the cost of issuing the notice, the Court may order that the appeal be dismissed :

Provided that no such order shall be passed, although the notice has not been served upon the respondent, if on the day fixed for hearing the appeal the respondent appears in person or by a pleader, or by a duly authorized agent.

558. If an appeal be dismissed under * section 551, sub-section (2),* section 556 or section 557, the appellant may apply to the Appellate Court for the re-admission of the appeal ; and, if it be proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from attending when the appeal was called on for hearing or from depositing the sum so required, the Court may re-admit the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit to impose upon him.

559. If it appear to the Court at the hearing that any person who was a party to the suit in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, but who has not been made a party to the appeal, is interested in the result of the appeal, the Court may adjourn the hearing to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and direct that such person be made a respondent.

560. When an appeal is heard *ex parte* in the absence of the respondent, and judgment is given against him, he may apply to the Appellate Court to re-hear the appeal ; and, if he satisfies the Court that the notice was not duly served, or that he was prevented by sufficient cause from attending when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Court may re-hear the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit to impose upon him.

561. Any respondent, though he may not have appealed against any part of the decree, may upon the hearing not only support the decree on any of the grounds decided against him in the Court below, but take any objection to the decree which he could have taken

by way of appeal, provided* he has filed the objection in the Appellate Court within one month from the date of the service on him or his pleader under section 553 of notice of the day fixed for bearing the appeal, or within such further time as the Appellate Court may see fit to allow.*

Such objection shall be in the form of a memorandum, and the provisions of section 541, so far as they relate to the form and contents of the memorandum of appeal, shall apply thereto.

Form of notice, and provisions applicable thereto.

Unless* the respondent files with the objection a written acknowledgment from the appellant or his pleader of having received a copy thereof, the Appellate Court shall cause such a copy to be served, as soon as may be after the filing of the objection, on the appellant or his pleader, at the expense of the respondent.

The provisions of Chapter XLIV shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to an objection under this section.*

562. If the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has disposed of the suit upon a preliminary point† and the decree upon such preliminary point is reversed in appeal, the Appellate Court may, if it thinks fit, by order remand the case, together with a copy of the order in appeal, to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, with directions to re-admit the suit under its original number in the register and proceed to determine‡ the suit on the merits.

The Appellate Court may, if it thinks fit, direct what issue or issues shall be tried in any case so remanded.

563. *Repealed by Act VII of 1888, s. 50.*

564. The Appellate Court shall not remand a case for a second decision, except as provided in section 562.

Limit to remand.

565. When the evidence upon the record is sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to pronounce judgment, the Appellate Court may,§ after resettling the issues, if necessary, finally determine the case, notwithstanding that the judgment of the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has proceeded wholly upon some ground other than that on which the Appellate Court proceeds.

When evidence on record sufficient, Appellate Court may determine case finally.

566. If the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has omitted to frame or try any issue, or to determine any question of fact, which appears to the Appellate Court essential to the right decision of the suit upon the merits,|| the Appellate Court may, ¶if necessary¶ frame issues for trial, and may refer the same for trial to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, and in such case shall direct such Court to take the additional evidence required ;

When Appellate Court may frame issues and refer them for trial to Court whose decree appealed against.

and such Court shall proceed to try such issues, and shall return to the Appellate Court its finding thereon together with the evidence.

* Substituted and added respectively by Act VII of 1888, s. 48.

† Repealed by Act VII of 1888, s. 49, (1); have been here omitted.

‡ Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 49 (2).

§ Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 51.

|| Repealed by Act VII of 1888, s. 52, (1), have been omitted.

¶ Inserted by Act VII of 1888, s. 52, (2).

567. Such finding and evidence shall become part of the record in the suit; and either party may, within a time to be fixed by the Appellate Court, present a memorandum of objections to the finding.

Finding and evidence to be put on record.
Objections to finding.

After the expiration of the period fixed for presenting such memorandum, the Appellate Court shall proceed to determine the appeal.

Determination of appeal.

568. The parties to an appeal shall not be entitled to produce additional evidence, whether oral or documentary, in the Appellate Court. But if—

Production of additional evidence in Appellate Court.

(a) the Court against whose decree the appeal is made refuses to admit evidence which ought to have been admitted, or

(b) the Appellate Court requires any document to be produced for any witness to be examined to enable it to pronounce judgment; or for any other substantial cause,

the Appellate Court may allow such evidence to be produced, or document to be received, or witness to be examined.

Whenever additional evidence is admitted by an Appellate Court, the Court shall record on its proceedings the reason for such admission.

569. Whenever additional evidence is allowed to be received, the Appellate Court may either take such evidence, or direct the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, or any other subordinate Court, to take such evidence and to send it when taken to the Appellate Court.

Mode of taking additional evidence.

570. In all cases where additional evidence is directed or allowed to be taken, the Appellate Court shall specify the points to which the evidence is to be confined, and record on its proceedings the points so specified.

Points to be defined and recorded.

Of the Judgment in Appeal.

571. The Appellate Court, after hearing the parties or their pleaders and referring to any part of the proceedings, whether on appeal or in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, to which reference may be considered necessary, shall pronounce judgment in open Court, either at once or on some future day, of which notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

Judgment when and where pronounced.

572. The judgment shall be written in English; provided that if English is not the mother-tongue of the Judge, and he is not able to write an intelligible judgment in English, the judgment shall be written in his mother-tongue or in the language of the Court.

Language of judgment.

573. When the language in which the judgment is written is not the language of the Court, the judgment shall, if any party so require, be translated into such language, and the translation, after it has been ascertained to be correct, shall be signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf.

Translation of judgment.

574. The judgment of the Appellate Court shall state—

Contents of judgment.

- (a) the points for determination;
- (b) the decision thereupon;
- (c) the reasons for the decision; and

(d) when the decree appealed against is reversed or varied, the relief to which the appellant is entitled,

Date and signature.

and shall at the time that it is pronounced be signed and dated by the Judge or by the Judges concurring therein.

575. When the appeal is heard by a Bench of two or more Judges, the appeal shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of such Judges or of the majority (if any) of such Judges.

If there be no such majority which concurs in a judgment varying or reversing the decree appealed against, such decree shall be affirmed :

Provided that if the Bench hearing the Appeal is composed of two Judges belonging to a Court consisting of more than two Judges, and the Judges composing the Bench differ in opinion on a point of law, the appeal may be referred to one or more of the other Judges of the same Court, and shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority (if any) of all the Judges who have heard the appeal, including those who first heard it.

When there is no such majority which concurs in a judgment varying or reversing the decree appealed against, such decree shall be affirmed.

The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Code to regulate references under this section.

576. When the appeal is heard by more Judges than one, any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court shall state in writing the decision or order which he thinks should be passed on the appeal, and he may state his reasons for the same.

577. The judgment may be for confirming, varying or reversing the decree against which the appeal is made, or, if the parties to the appeal agree as to the form which the decree in appeal shall take, or as to the order to be passed in appeal, the Appellate Court may pass a decree or order accordingly.

578.* No decree shall be reversed or substantially varied, nor shall any case be remanded, in appeal, on account of any error, defect or irregularity, whether in the decision or in any order passed in the suit, or otherwise, not affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court.

Of the Decree in Appeal.

Date and contents of decree.

579. The decree of the Appellate Court shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced.

The decree shall contain the number of the appeal, and the memorandum of appeal, including the names and description of the appellant and respondent, and shall specify clearly the relief granted or other determination, of the appeal.

The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the appeal and by what parties and in what proportions such costs and the costs in the suit are to be paid.

The decree shall be signed and dated by the Judge or Judges who passed it :

Provided that where there are more Judges than one, if there be a difference of opinion among them, it shall not be necessary for any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court to sign the decree.

Judge dissenting from judgment need not sign decree.

Copies of judgment and decree to be furnished to parties.

580. Certified copies of the judgment and decree in appeal shall be furnished to the parties on application to the Court and at their expense.

581. A copy of the judgment and of the decree, certified by the Appellate Court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, shall be sent to the Court which passed the decree appealed against, and shall be filed with the original proceedings in the suit, and an entry of the judgment of the Appellate Court shall be made in the register of civil suits.

582. The Appellate Court shall have, in appeals under this chapter, the same powers,* and shall perform as nearly as may be the same duties, as are conferred and imposed by this Code on Courts of original jurisdiction in respect of suits instituted under Chapter V., and, in Chapter XXI, so far as may be, † the word “plaintiff” shall be held to include a plaintiff-appellant or defendant-appellant, the word “defendant” a plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent, and the word “suit” an appeal, ‡ in proceedings arising out of the death, marriage or insolvency of parties to an appeal.

The provisions hereinbefore contained † including those of section 372 A, † shall apply to appeals under this chapter so far as such provisions are applicable.

583. When a party entitled to any benefit (by way of restitution or otherwise) under a decree passed in an appeal under this chapter desires to obtain execution of the same, he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree against which the appeal was preferred; and such Court shall proceed to execute the decree passed in appeal, according to the rules hereinbefore prescribed for the execution of decrees in suits.

Execution of decree of Appellate Court.

CHAPTER XLII.†

OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

584. § Unless, when otherwise provided by this Code or by any other law, from all decrees passed in appeal by any Court subordinate to a High Court, an appeal shall lie to the High Court on any of the following grounds (namely)—

Second appeals to High Court.

Grounds of second appeal.

(a) the decision being contrary to some specified law or usage having the force of law;

* An Appellate Court has the power, with consent of parties, to refer an appeal to arbitration.—I. L. R. 3 Mad. 78.

† Respectively substituted and inserted by Act VII of 1888, s. 53.

‡ Repealed in Ajmere and Merwara—see Reg. I of s. 2 and sch., and *supra*, s. 3.

§ In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands substitute the following for s. 584:—“Unless when otherwise provided by this Code or by any other law, from all decrees passed in appeal by any Court subordinate to the High Court, reversing or modifying the decision of the Court of original jurisdiction on a point material to the merits of the case, an appeal shall lie to the High Court, if it appears to that High Court, on a perusal of the ground of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the Courts below, that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice”.—Sec Reg. I of 1884, s. 4.

(b) the decision having failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law ;

(c) a substantial error or defect in the procedure as prescribed by this Code or any other law, which may possibly have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

*An appeal may lie under this section from an appellate decree passed *ex parte*.*

Second appeal on no 585.† No second appeal shall lie except on the other grounds. grounds mentioned in section 584.

586.‡ No second appeal shall lie in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes, when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit does not exceed five‡ hundred rupees.

No second appeal in certain suits.

Provisions as to second appeals.

587. The provisions contained in Chapter XLI shall apply, as far as may be, to appeals under this chapter, and to the execution of decrees passed in such appeals.

CHAPTER XLIII.

OF APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

Orders appealable.

588. An appeal shall lie from the following orders under this Code, and from no other such orders :—

- (1) orders under section 20, staying proceedings in a suit ;
- (2) orders under section 32, striking out or adding the name of any person as plaintiff or defendant ;
- (3) orders under section 36 or section 66, directing that a party shall appear in person ;
- (4) orders under section 44, adding a cause of action ;
- (5) orders under section 47, excluding a cause of action ;
- (6) orders returning plaints for amendment or to be presented to the proper Court ;
- (7) orders under section 111, setting-off, or refusing to set-off, one debt against another ;
- (8) orders rejecting applications under section 103 (in cases open to appeal) for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit ;
- (9) orders rejecting applications under section 108 for§ an order to set aside a decree *ex parte* ;

* Added by Act VII of 1888, s. 54.

† In Coorg add to s. 585.—“ Provided that in any case in which the decision of the Court of the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner passed in appeal reverses or modifies the decree or order of the Court of original jurisdiction and is not declared by any law for the time being in force to be final, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner may admit a second appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, it is of opinion that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice.”—See Reg. I of 1885, s. 9.

‡ In Coorg substitute for the word “five” in s. 586, “three”, and add to the same section :—“ Provided that the Court of the Judicial Commissioner may admit a second appeal in such suits when the amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of the copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, it is of opinion that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice.”—See Reg. I of 1885, s. 9.

In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, s. 586, has been repealed.—See Reg. I of 1884, s. 4.

§ Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 55, (2).

- (10) orders under sections 113, 120 and 177 ;
- (11) orders under section 116 or section 245, rejecting, or returning for amendment, written statements or applications for execution of decrees ;
- (12) orders under sections 143 and 145, directing anything to be impounded ;
- (13) orders under section 162, for the attachment and sale of moveable property ;
- (14) orders under section 168 for attachment of property, and orders under section 170 for the sale of attached property ;
- (15) orders under section 261, as to objections to draft-conveyances or draft-endorsements ;
- (16) orders under section 294, *and orders under* section 312 or section 313, for confirming, or setting aside, or refusing to set aside, a sale of immoveable property ;
- (17) orders in insolvency-matters, under section 351, section 352, section 353 or section 357 ;
- (18) orders under section 366, paragraph two, section 367 or section 368 ;
- (19) orders rejecting applications under section 370 for dismissal of a suit ;
- (20) orders under section 371, refusing to set aside the abatement or dismissal of a suit ;
- (21) orders disallowing objections under section 372 ;
- (22) orders under section 454, section 455 or section 458, directing a next friend or guardian for the suit to pay costs ;
- (23) orders in interpleader-suits under section 473, clause (a), (b) or (d), section 475 or section 476 ;
- (24) orders under section 479, section 480, section 485, section 492, section 493, section 496, section 497, section 502 or section 503 ;
- (25) orders under section 514, superseding an arbitration ;
- (26) orders under section 518, modifying an award ;
- (27) orders of refusal under section 558 to re-admit, or under section 560 to re-hear, an appeal ;
- (28) orders under section 562, remanding a case ;
- (29) orders under any of the provisions of this Code, imposing fines, or for the arrest or imprisonment of any person, except when such imprisonment is in execution of a decree.

The orders passed in appeals under this section shall be final.

589. †When an appeal from any order is allowed by this chapter, it shall lie to the Court to which an appeal would lie from the decree in the suit in relation to which such order was made, or, when such order is passed by a Court (not being a High Court) in the exercise of appellate jurisdiction, then to the High Court.

590. The procedure prescribed in Chapter XLI shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals from orders under this Code, or under any special or local law in which a different procedure is not provided.

* Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 55, (2).

† Repealed by Act VII of 1888, s. 56, and have been omitted.

591. Except as provided in this chapter, no appeal shall lie from any order passed by any Court in the exercise of its original or appellate jurisdiction; but, if any decree be appealed against, any error, defect or irregularity in any such order, affecting the decision of the case, may be set forth as a ground of objection in the memorandum of appeal.

No other appeal from orders; but error therein may be set forth in memorandum of appeal against decree.

CHAPTER XLIV.

OF PAUPER APPEALS.

592. Any person entitled under this Code or any other law to prefer an appeal, who is unable to pay the fee required for the petition of appeal, may, on presenting an application accompanied by a memorandum of appeal, be allowed to appeal as a pauper, subject to the rules contained in Chapters XXVI, XLI, XLII and XLIII, in so far as those rules are applicable :

Who may appeal as pauper.

Provided that the Court shall reject the application, unless, upon a perusal thereof and of the judgment and decree against which the appeal is made, it sees reason to think that the decree appealed against is contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law, or is otherwise erroneous or unjust.

Procedure on application for admission of appeal.

593. The inquiry into the pauperism of the applicant may be made either by the Appellate Court or by the Court against whose decision the appeal is made under the orders of the Appellate Court:

Inquiry into pauperism.

Provided that, if the applicant was allowed to sue or appeal as a pauper in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, no further inquiry in respect of his pauperism shall be necessary, unless the Appellate Court sees special cause to direct such inquiry.

Proviso.

CHAPTER XLV.

OF APPEALS TO THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL.

594. In this chapter, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the expression "decree," includes also judgment and order.

'Decree' defined.

595. Subject to such rules as may, from time to time, be made by Her Majesty in Council regarding appeals from the Courts of British India, and to the provisions hereinafter contained,

When appeals lie to Queen in Council.

an appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council—

(a) from any final decree passed on appeal by a High Court or any other Court of final appellate jurisdiction ;

(b) from any final decree passed by a High Court in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction, and

(c) from any decree, when the case, as hereinafter provided, is certified to be a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Value of subject-matter.

596. In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of section 595,

the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the Court of first instance must be ten thousand rupees or upwards, and the amount or value of the matter in dispute on appeal to Her Majesty in Council must be the same sum or upwards,

or the decree must involve, directly or indirectly, some claim or question to, or respecting, property of like amount or value,

and, where the decree appealed from affirms the decision of the Court immediately below the Court passing such decree, the appeal must involve some substantial question of law.

Bar of certain appeals.

597. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 595,

no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from the judgment of one Judge of a High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, or of one Judge of a Division Court, or of two or more Judges of such High Court, or of a Division Court constituted by two or more Judges of such High Court, wherever such Judges are equally divided in opinion, and do not amount in number to a majority of the whole of the Judges of the High Court at the time being ;

and no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from any decree which, under section 586, is final.

Application to Court whose decree complained of.

598. Whoever desires to appeal under this chapter to Her Majesty in Council must apply by petition to the Court whose decree is complained of.

599. *Repealed by Act VII of 1888, s. 57.*

600. Every petition under section 598 must state the grounds of appeal, and pray for a certificate, either that, as regards amount or value and nature, the case fulfils the requirements of section 596, or that it is otherwise

Certificate as to value or fitness.

a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Upon receipt of such petition, the Court may direct notice to be served on the opposite party to show cause why the said certificate should not be granted.

Effect of refusal of certificate.

601. If such certificate be refused, the petition shall be dismissed :

Provided that, if the decree complained of be a final decree passed by a Court other than a High Court, the order refusing the certificate shall be appealable, * to the High Court to which the former Court is subordinate.

602. If the certificate be granted, the applicant shall, within six months from the date of the decree complained of, or within six weeks from the grant of the certificate, whichever is the later date—

Security and deposit required on grant of certificate.

(a) give security for the costs of the respondent, and

(b) deposit the amount required to defray the expense of translating, transcribing, indexing and transmitting to Her Majesty in Council a correct copy of the whole record of the suit, except—

(1) formal documents directed to be excluded by any order of Her Majesty in Council in force for the time being ;

(2) papers which the parties agree to exclude ;

* Repealed by Act VII of 1888, s. 57, and have here been omitted.

(3) accounts, or portions of accounts, which the officer empowered by the Court for that purpose considers necessary, and which the parties have not specifically asked to be included, and

(4) such other documents as the High Court may direct to be excluded: and when the applicant prefers to print in India the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, he shall also, within the time mentioned in the first clause of this section, deposit the amount required to defray the expense of printing such copy.

603. When such security has been completed and deposit made to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court may—

(a) declare the appeal admitted, and

(b) give notice thereof to the respondent, and shall then

(c) transmit to Her Majesty in Council, under the seal of the Court, a correct copy of the said record, except as aforesaid, and

(d) give to either party one or more authenticated copies of any of the papers in the suit on his applying therefor and paying the reasonable expenses incurred in preparing them.

604. At any time before the admission of the appeal, the Court may, upon cause shown, revoke the acceptance of any such security, and make further directions thereon.

605. If at any time after the admission of the appeal, but before the transmission of the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, to Her Majesty in Council, such security appears inadequate,

or further payment is required for the purpose of translating, transcribing, printing, indexing or transmitting the copy of the record, except as aforesaid,

the Court may order the appellant to furnish, within a time to be fixed by the Court, other and sufficient security or to make, within like time, the required payment.

609. If the appellant fail to comply with such order, the proceedings shall be stayed,

and the appeal shall not proceed without an order in this behalf of Her Majesty in Council,

and in the meantime execution of the decree appealed against shall not be stayed.

607. When the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, has been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council, the appellant may obtain a refund of the balance, if any, of the amount which he has deposited under section 602.

608. Notwithstanding the admission of any appeal under this Chapter, the decree appealed against shall be unconditionally enforced, unless the Court admitting the appeal otherwise directs.

But the Court may, if it thinks fit, on any special cause shown by any party interested in the suit, or otherwise appearing to the Court,

(a) impound any moveable property in dispute or any part thereof, or

(b) allow the decree appealed against to be enforced, taking such security from the respondent as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of any order which Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(c) stay the execution of the decree appealed against, taking such security from the appellant as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of the decree appealed against, or of any order which Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(d) place any party seeking the assistance of the Court under such conditions, or give such other direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal, as it thinks fit.

609. If, at any time during the pendency of the appeal, the security so furnished by either party appears inadequate, the Court may, on the application of the other party, require further security.

Increase of security found inadequate.

In default of such further security being furnished as required by the Court, if the original security was furnished by the appellant, the Court may, on the application of the respondent, issue execution of the decree appealed against as if the appellant had furnished no such security.

And, if the original security was furnished by the respondent, the Court shall, so far as may be practicable, stay all further execution of the decree, and restore the parties to the position in which they respectively were when the security which appears inadequate was furnished, or give such direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal as it thinks fit.

610. Whoever desires to enforce or to obtain execution of any order of Her Majesty in Council shall apply by petition, accompanied by a certified copy of the decree or order made in appeal and sought to be enforced or executed, to the Court from which the appeal to Her Majesty was preferred.

Procedure to enforce orders of Queen in Council.

Such Court shall transmit the order of Her Majesty to the Court which made the first decree appealed from, or to such other Court as Her Majesty by her said order may direct, and shall (upon the application of either party) give such directions as may be required for the enforcement or execution of the same; and the Court to which the said order is so transmitted shall enforce or execute it accordingly, in the manner and according to the rules applicable to the execution of its original decrees.

*In so far as the order awards costs to the respondent, it may be executed against a surety therefor, to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as it may be executed against the appellant:

Provided that such notice in writing as the Court in each case thinks sufficient has been given to the surety.*

When any moneys expressed to be payable in British currency are payable in India under such order, the amount so payable shall be estimated according to the rate of exchange for the time being fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian Governments.

611. The orders made by the Court which enforces or executes the order of Her Majesty in Council, relating to such enforcement or execution, shall be appealable in the same manner and subject to the same rules as the orders of such Court relating to the enforcement or execution of its own decrees.

Appeal against order relating to execution.

* Inserted by Act VII of 1882, s. 58.

Power to make rules

612. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

- (a) the service of notices under section 600 ;
 - (b) the grant or refusal of certificates, under sections 601 and 602, by Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate to the High Court ;
 - (c) the amount and nature of the security required under sections 602, 605 and 609 ;
 - (d) the testing of such security ;
 - (e) the estimate of the cost of transcribing the record ;
 - (f) the preparation, examination and certifying of such transcript ;
 - (g) the revision and authentication of translations ;
 - (h) the preparation of indices to transcripts of records, and of lists of the papers not included therein ;
 - (i) the recovery of costs incurred in British India in connection with appeals to Her Majesty in Council ;
- and all other matters connected with the enforcement of this chapter.

Publication of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law in the High Court and the Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate thereto.

613. All rules heretofore made and published by any High Court relating to appeal to Her Majesty in Council, and in force immediately before the passing of this Act, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made and published hereunder.

614. In sections 595 and 612, the expression 'High Court' shall be deemed to include also the Recorder of Rangoon, but not so as to empower him to make rules binding on Courts other than his own Court.

615. The rules and restrictions referred to in Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section IV, clause *fifth*, shall be deemed to be the rules and restrictions applicable to appeals under this Code from the decisions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Saving of Her Majesty's pleasure,

616. Nothing herein contained shall be understood—

(a) to bar the full and unqualified exercise of Her Majesty's pleasure in receiving or rejecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or otherwise howsoever, or

(b) to interfere with any rules made by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and for the time being in force, for the presentation of appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or their conduct before the said Judicial Committee.

And nothing in this chapter applies to any matter of criminal or admiralty or vice-admiralty jurisdiction, or to appeals from orders and decrees of Prize Courts.

PART VII.

CHAPTER XLVI.

OF REFERENCE TO AND REVISION BY THE HIGH COURT.

617. If before or on the hearing of a suit or an appeal in which the decree is final, or if in the execution of any such decree, any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document, which construction may affect the merits, arises, on which the Court trying the suit or appeal, or executing the decree, entertains reasonable doubt, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer such statement with its own opinion on the point for the decision of the High Court.

618.* The Court may either stay the proceedings or proceed in the case notwithstanding such reference, and may pass a decree or order contingent upon the opinion of the High Court on the point referred ;

but no execution shall be issued, property sold or person imprisoned in any case in which such reference is made until the receipt of a copy of the judgment of the High Court upon such reference.

619.* The High Court shall hear the parties to the case in which the reference is made, in person or by their respective pleaders, and shall decide the point so referred, and shall transmit a copy of its judgment, under the signature of the Registrar, to the Court by which the reference was made ; and such Court shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case in conformity with the decision of the High Court.

620.* Costs, if any, consequent on a reference for the opinion of the High Court, shall be costs in the case.

621. When a case is referred to the High Court under this chapter, the High Court may return the case for amendment, and may alter, cancel or set aside any decree or order which the Court making the reference has passed in the case out of which the reference arose, and make such order as it thinks fit.

622.† The High Court may call for the record of any case in which no appeal lies to the High Court, if the Court by which the case was decided appears to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or to

* Repealed in Ajmere and Merwara—see Reg. I of 1877, s. 2 and sch. and *supra*, s. 3.

† In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands substitute the following for s. 622 :—

“The High Court may call for the record of any proceeding of a Court subordinate to it, and, if it appears that there has been in the proceeding an error material to the merits of the case, may pass such judgment or order thereon as it thinks fit.”—See Reg. I of 1884, s. 4.

In the Punjab s. 622 is to be read subject to the omission of the words “illegally or” and subject to the modification that for the purposes of the section no appeal shall be deemed to lie from the appellate decree of a Divisional Court to the Chief Court in certain cases,—see Act XVIII of 1884, s. 70, Section 70 of Act XVIII of 1884 has however been repealed in so far as regards revenue Courts by Act XVI of 1887, s. 3 and sch.

have failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or to have acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity; and may pass such order in the case as the High Court thinks fit.*

PART VIII.

CHAPTER XLVII.

OF REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

Application for review of judgment.

623. Any person considering himself aggrieved—

(a) by a decree or order from which an appeal is hereby allowed, but from which no appeal has been preferred;

(b) by a decree or order from which no appeal is hereby allowed; or

(c) by a judgment on a reference from a Court of Small Causes,

and who, from the discovery of new and important matter or evidence which, after the exercise of due diligence, was not within his knowledge or could not be produced by him at the time when the decree was passed or order made, or on account of some mistake or error apparent on the face of the record, or for any other sufficient reason, desires to obtain a review of the decree passed or order made against him,

may apply for a review of judgment to the Court which passed the decree or made the order, or to the Court, if any, to which the business of the former Court has been transferred.

A party who is not appealing from a decree may apply for a review of judgment notwithstanding the pendency of an appeal by some other party, except when the ground of such appeal is common to the applicant and the appellant, or when, being a respondent, he can present to the Appellate Court the case on which he applies for the review.

624. Except upon the ground of the discovery of such new and important matter or evidence as aforesaid, or of some

To whom applications for review may be made.

clerical error apparent on the face of the decree, no application for a review of judgment, other than that of a High Court, shall be made to any Judge other than the Judge who delivered it.

Form of applications for review.

625. The rules hereinbefore contained as to the form of making appeals shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to applications for review.

Application when rejected.

626. If it appears to the Court that there is not sufficient ground for a review, it shall reject the application.

If the Court be of opinion that the application for the review should be granted, it shall grant the same, and the Judge shall record with his own hand his reasons for such opinion.

Application when granted.

* The High Court may pass any order, whether in regard to fact or law as it thinks proper.—I. L. R., 3 All. 417.

Proviso.

Provided that—

(a) no such application shall be granted without previous notice to the opposite party, to enable him to appear and be heard in support of the decree, a review of which is applied for; and

(b) no such application shall be granted on the ground of discovery of new matter or evidence which the applicant alleges was not within his knowledge, or could not be adduced by him, when the decree or order was passed, without strict proof of such allegation; and

* (c) an application made under section 624 to the Judge who delivered the judgment may, if that Judge has ordered notice to issue under proviso (a) to this section, be disposed of by his successor.

627. If the Judge or Judges, or any one of the Judges, who passed the decree or order, a review of which is applied for, continues or continue attached to the Court at the time when the application for a review is presented, and is not or are not precluded by absence or other cause, for a period of six months next after the application, from considering the decree or order to which the application refers, such Judge or Judges or any of them shall hear the application, and no other Judge or Judges of the Court shall hear the same.

Application when rejected.

628. If the application for a review be heard by more than one Judge and the Court be equally divided, the application shall be rejected.

If there be a majority, the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

Order of rejection final.

629. An order of the Court for rejecting the application shall be final; but, whenever such application is admitted, the admission may be objected to

on the ground that it was—

(a) in contravention of the provisions of section 624,

(b) in contravention of the provisions of section 626, or

(c) after the expiration of the period of limitation prescribed therefor and without sufficient cause.

Such objection may be made at once by an appeal against the order granting the application, or may be taken in any appeal against the final decree or order made in the suit.

Where the application has been rejected in consequence of the failure of the applicant to appear, he may apply for an order to have the rejected application restored to the file, and, if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when such application was called on for hearing, the Court may order it to be restored to the file upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for hearing the same.

No order shall be made under this section unless the applicant has served the opposite party with notice in writing of the latter application.

No application to review an order passed on review or on an application for a review shall be entertained.

630. When an application for a review is granted, a note thereof shall be made in the register and the Court may at once re-hear the case or make such order in regard to the re-hearing as it thinks fit.

Registry of application granted, and order for re-hearing.

PART IX.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO THE CHARTERED HIGH COURTS.

631. This chapter applies only to High Courts which are or may hereafter be established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104 (*An Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India*).

Chapter to apply only to certain High Courts.

632. Except as provided in this chapter the provisions of this Code apply to such High Courts.

Application of Code to High Courts.

633. The High Court shall take evidence, and record judgments and orders in such manner as it by rule from time to time directs.

High Court to record judgments according to its own rules.

634. Whenever a High Court considers it necessary that a decree made in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction should be enforced before the amount of the costs incurred in the suit can be ascertained by taxation, the Court may order that the decree shall be executed forthwith, except as to so much thereof as relates to the costs ;

Power to order execution of decree before ascertainment of costs, and by taxation, the Court

and, as to so much thereof as relates to the costs, that the decree may be executed as soon as the amount of the costs shall be ascertained by taxation.

execution for costs subsequently.

635. Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to authorize any person on behalf of another to address the Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, or to examine witnesses, except when the Court shall have in the exercise of the power conferred by its charter authorized him so to do, or to interfere with the power of the High Court to make rules concerning advocates, vakils and attorneys.

Unauthorized persons not to address Court.

636. Notices to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and every other judicial process, issued in the exercise of the ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court, and of its matrimonial, testamentary and intestate jurisdictions, except summonses to defendants issued under section 64, writs of execution and notices under section 553, may be served by the attorneys in the suit, or by persons employed by them, or by such other persons as the High Court by any rule or order, from time to time, directs.

Who may serve process of High Court.

637. Any non-judicial or quasi-judicial act which this Code requires to be done by a Judge, and any act which may be done by a Commissioner appointed to examine and adjust accounts under section 394, may be done by the Registrar of the Court or by such other officer of the Court as the Court may direct to do such act.

Non-judicial acts may be done by Registrar.

The High Court may from time to time, by rule declare what shall be deemed to be non-judicial and quasi-judicial acts within the meaning of this section.

638. The following portions of this Code shall not apply to the High

Sections not applying to High Court in original civil jurisdiction.

Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, namely, sections 16, 17 and 19, sections 54, clauses (a) and (b), 57, 119, 160, 182 to 185 (both inclusive), 187, 189, 190, 191, 192 (so far as relates to the manner of taking evidence), 198 to 206 (both inclusive), and so much of section 409 as relates to the making of a memorandum ;

and section 579 shall not apply to the High Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Code not to affect High Court in exercise of insolvent jurisdiction.

Nothing in this Code shall extend or apply to any Judge of a High Court in the exercise of jurisdiction as an Insolvent Court.

639. The High

Power to frame forms.

Court may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding in such Court, and may make rules as to the books, entries and accounts to be kept by its officers.

PART X.

CHAPTER XLIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Exemption of certain women from personal appearance

640. Women, who according to the customs and manners of the country ought not to be compelled to appear in public, shall be exempt from personal appearance in Court.

But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to exempt such women from arrest in execution of civil process* in any case in which the arrest of women is not prohibited by this Code.*

641. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette,

Local Government may exempt certain persons from personal appearance.

exempt from personal appearance in Court any person whose rank, in the opinion of such Government, entitles him to the privilege of exemption, and may,

by like notification, withdraw such privilege.

The names and residences of the persons so exempted shall, from time to time, be forwarded to the High Court by the Local Government, and a list of such persons shall be kept in such Court, and a list of such persons as reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of each Court subordinate to the High Court shall be kept in such subordinate Court.

Lists of names of persons exempted to be kept in Courts.

When any person so exempted claims the privilege of such exemption, and it is consequently necessary to examine him by commission, he shall pay the costs of that commission, unless the party requiring his evidence pays such costs.

Costs of commission rendered necessary by claiming privilege.

Persons exempt from arrest under civil process.

642. No Judge, Magistrate or other judicial officer shall be liable to arrest under civil process while going to, presiding in, or returning from, his Court.

* Added by Act VI of 1883, s. 6.

And, *except as provided in section 337 A, sub-section (5), and sections 256 and 643,* where any matter is pending before a tribunal having jurisdiction therein, or believing in good faith that it has such jurisdiction, the parties thereto, their pleaders, mukhtárs, revenue-agents and recognized agents, and their witnesses acting in obedience to a summons, shall be exempt from arrest under civil process while going to or attending such tribunal for the purpose of such matter, and while returning from such tribunal.

643. When in a case pending before any Court there appears to the Court sufficient ground for sending for investigation to the Magistrate a charge of any such offence as is described in section 193, section 196, section 199, section 200, section 205, section 206, section 207, section 208, section 209, section 210, section 463, section 471, section 474, section 475, section 476 or section 477 of the Indian Penal Code, which may be made in the course of any other suit or proceeding, or with respect to any document offered in evidence in the case, the Court may cause the person accused to be detained till the rising of the Court, and may then send him in custody to the Magistrate, or take sufficient bail for his appearance before the Magistrate.

The Court shall send to the Magistrate the evidence and documents relevant to the charge, and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence before such Magistrate.

The Magistrate shall receive such charge and proceed with it according to law.

644. Subject to the power conferred on the High Court by section 639 and by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, section 15, the forms set forth in the fourth schedule hereto annexed, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

645. The language which, when this Code comes into force, is the language of any Court subordinate to a High Court shall continue to be the language of such subordinate Court until the Local Government otherwise orders;

but it shall be lawful for the Local Government, from time to time, to declare what language shall be the language of every such Court.

645A. In any Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty cause of salvage, towage or collision, the Court, whether it be exercising its original or its appellate jurisdiction, may if it thinks fit, and upon request of either party to such cause shall, summon to its assistance, in such manner as the Court may by rule, from time to time, direct, two competent assessors; and such assessors shall attend and assist accordingly.

Every such assessor shall receive such fees for his attendance as the Court by rule prescribes. Such fees shall be paid by such of the parties as the Court in each case may direct.

646. Whenever the Registrar of a Court of Small Causes has any doubt upon any question of law or usage having the force of law, or as to the construction of a document, which construction may affect the merits

* Substituted by Act VI of 1888, s. 7.

of the decision, he may state a case for the opinion of the Judge ; and all the provisions herein contained relative to the stating of a case by the Judge shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, to the stating of a case by the Registrar.

646A.* (1). If at any time before judgment a Court in which a suit has been instituted doubts whether the suit is cognizable by a Court of Small Causes or is not so cognizable, it may submit the record to the High Court with a statement of its reasons for the doubt as to the nature of the suit.

(2.) On receiving the record and statement the High Court may order the Court either to proceed with the suit or to return the plaint for presentation in such other Court as it may in its order declare to be competent to take cognizance of the suit.

646B.* (1). If it appears to a District Court that a Court subordinate thereto has, by reason of erroneously holding a suit to be cognizable by a Court of Small Causes or not to be so cognizable, failed to exercise a jurisdiction vested in it by law, or exercised a jurisdiction not so vested, the District Court may, and if required by a party shall, submit the record to the High Court with a statement of its reasons for considering the opinion of the subordinate Court with respect to the nature of the suit to be erroneous.

(2.) On receiving the record and statement the High Court may pass such order in the case as it thinks fit.

(3). With respect to any proceeding subsequent to decree in any case submitted to the High Court under this section, the High Court may make such order as in the circumstances appears to it to be just and proper.

(4.) A Court subordinate to a District Court shall comply with any requisition which the District Court may make for any record or information for the purposes of this section.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

647. The procedure herein prescribed shall be followed, as far as it can be made applicable, in all proceedings in any Court of civil jurisdiction other than suits and appeals.

The High Court may, from time to time, make rules to provide for the admission, in such proceedings, of affidavits as evidence of the matters to which such affidavits respectively relate ; and such rules, on being published in the local official Gazette, shall have the force of law.

648. Where any Court desires that any person shall be arrested or that any property shall be attached under any provision of this Code not relating to the execution of decrees, and such person resides or property is situate outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, the Court may, in its discretion, issue a warrant of arrest or make an order of attachment, and send to the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person or property resides or is situate a copy of the warrant or order, together with the probable amount of the costs of the arrest or attachment.

The District Court shall, on receipt of such copy and amount, cause the arrest or attachment to be made by its own officers, or by a Court subordi-

* Inserted by Act VII of 1883, s. 60.

nate to itself, and shall inform the Court which issued or made such warrant or order of the arrest or attachment;

and the Court making an arrest under this section shall send the person arrested to the Court by which the warrant of arrest was issued, unless he shows cause to the satisfaction of the former Court why he should not be sent to the latter Court, for unless he furnishes sufficient security for his appearance before the latter Court or (where the case is one under Chapter XXXIV) for satisfying any decree that may be passed against him by that Court, in either of which cases the Court making the arrest shall release him.

†Where a person to be arrested or moveable property to be attached under this section is within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or at Madras or Bombay, or of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, the copy of the warrant of arrest or of the order of attachment, and the probable amount of the costs of the arrest or attachment, shall be sent to the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, as the case may be, and that Court, on receipt of the copy and amount, shall proceed as if it were the District Court.†

649. The rules contained in Chapter XIX shall apply to the execution of any judicial process for the arrest of a person or the sale of property or payment of money, which may be desired or ordered by a Civil Court in any civil proceeding.

Rules applicable to all civil process for arrest, sale or payment.

In the same chapter the expression 'Court which passed a decree' or words to that effect, shall, unless there is something repugnant in the context, be deemed to include, where the decree to be executed is passed in appeal, the Court which passed the decree against which the appeal was preferred, and, where the Court which passed the decree to be executed has ceased to exist or to have jurisdiction to execute it, the Court which, if the suit wherein the decree was passed were instituted at the time of making application for execution of the decree, would have jurisdiction to try such suit.

650. The provisions of Chapters XIV and XV relating to witness shall apply to all persons required to give evidence or to produce documents in any proceeding under this Code.

Application of rules as to witnesses.

650A. Summonses issued by any Civil or Revenue Court situate beyond the limits of British India may be sent to the Courts in British India and served as if they had been issued by such Courts: Provided that the Courts issuing such summonses have been established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council, or that the Governor General in Council has, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declared the provisions of this section to apply to such Courts.

Service of foreign summonses.

The Governor General in Council may, by like notification, cancel any notification made under this section, but not so as to invalidate the service of any summons served previous to such cancellation.

* Substituted by Act VII of 1888, s. 61 (1).

† Added by Act VII of 1888, s. 61 (2).

‡ Inserted by Act VII of 1888, s. 62.

651. *Repealed by Act X of 1886, s. 24 (2).**

652. The High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Code to regulate any matter connected with its own procedure or the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature subject to its superintendence. All

Power to make subsidiary rules of procedure.

such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

† A High Court not established under the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, chapter 104 (*an Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India*) may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make, with respect to any matter other than procedure, any rule which any High Court so established might under section 15 of that Statute make with respect to any such matter for any part of the territories under its jurisdiction which is not included within the limits of a presidency-town. Rules so made shall be published in the same manner, and shall thereupon have the same force, as rules made and published under this section for the regulation of matters connected with procedure.†

653.‡ (1) At any time after a warrant of arrest has been issued under this Code, the Court may cancel it on the ground of the serious illness of the person against whom the warrant was issued.

Release on ground of illness of judgment-debtor.

(2) When judgment-debtor has been arrested under this Code the Court may release him if in its opinion he is not in a fit state of health to undergo imprisonment.

(3) When a judgment-debtor has been committed to jail he may be released therefrom—

(a) by the Local Government, on the ground of his suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or

(b) by the committing Court, or any Court to which that Court is subordinate, on the ground of his suffering from any serious illness.

(4) A judgment-debtor released under this section may be re-arrested, but the period of his imprisonment shall not in the aggregate exceed that prescribed in section 342 or section 481, as the case may be.

* S. 24 of Act X of 1886 is in force in Upper Burma generally, excepting the Shan States—see Act XX of 1886, s. 6 and Sch. II, Pt. I.

† Added by Act VII of 1888, s. 63.

‡ Added by Act VI of 1888, s. 8.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 3.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
X of 1877 ...	The Code of Civil Procedure	So much as has not been repealed.
XII of 1879 ...	Amending Act X of 1877, &c.	Sections one to one hundred and three (both inclusive.)
VII of 1880 ...	Merchant Shipping ...	Section eighty-five.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 5.)

Chapters and Sections of this Code extending to Provincial Courts of Small Causes
PRELIMINARY : Sections 1, 2, 3 and 5.

CHAPTER	I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and <i>Res Judicata</i>, except section 11.
„	II.—Of the Place of Suing, except section 20, paragraph 4, and sections 22 to 24 (both inclusive.)
„	III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts.
„	IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44 rule a.
„	V.—Of the Institution of Suits.
„	VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except section 77.
„	VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.
„	VIII.—Of Written Statements and set-off.*
„	IX.—Of the examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.
„	X.—Of Discovery and the Admission, &c., of Documents.
„	XII.—Section 155, first paragraph, judgment where either party fails to produce his evidence.
„	XIII.—Of Adjournments.
„	XIV.—Of the summoning and attendance of witnesses.
„	XV.—Of the Hearing of the suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 188 (both inclusive).
„	XVI*.—Of Affidavits.
„	XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 204, 207, 211, 212, 213, 214 and 215.
„	XVIII.—Sections 220, 221 and 222, of costs.
„	XIX.—Of the execution of Decrees, sections 223 to 236 (both inclusive), 239 to 258 (both inclusive), 259 (except so far as relates to the recovery of wives), 266 (except so far as relates to immoveable property), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 283 (both inclusive), 284 (so far as relates to moveable property), 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293 (so far as relates to re-sales under 297), 294 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive, so far as relates to moveable property), 336 to 343 (both inclusive.)

* Section 26 of Act IX of 1887.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE,—*Concluded.*

CHAPTER	XX.—Section 360, power to invest certain Courts with insolvency-jurisdiction.
"	XXI.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.
"	XXII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of suits.
"	XXIII.—Of payment into Court.
"	XXIV.—Of requiring Security for Costs.
"	XXV.—Of Commissions.
"	XXVI.—Suits by Paupers.
"	XXVII.—Suits by and against Government or Government servants.
"	XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers, except the first paragraph of section 433.
"	XXIX.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.
"	XXX.—Suits by and against Trustees, executors and Administrators.
"	XXXI.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of unsound mind.
"	XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.
"	XXXIII.—Interpleader.
"	XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment, except as regards immoveable property.
"	XXXVI.—Appointment of receivers.
"	XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration, sections 506 to 526 (both inclusive).
"	XXXVIII.—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties.
"	XLVI.—Reference to and Revision by High Court.
"	XLVII.—Of Review of Judgment, sections 623, 626 and 630.*
"	XLIX.—Miscellaneous.*

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 7.)

Bombay Enactments.

Bombay Regulation XXIX, 1827.

VII, 1830.

I, 1831.

XVI, 1831.

Act XIX of 1835.

,, XIII of 1842.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 644.)

FORMS OF PLEADINGS AND DECREES.

A.—PLAINTS. PART 1.

No. 1.

FOR MONEY LENT.

IN THE COURT OF _____, AT
Civil Suit No.

A. B. of
 against
 C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the _____ day of _____ 18____, at _____, he lent the defendant _____ rupees repayable on demand [or on the _____ day of _____].

* Section 26 Act IX of 1887.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

2. That the defendant has not paid the same, except rupees paid on the day of 18 .

[If the plaintiff claims exemption from any law of limitation, say :—

3. The plaintiff was a minor [or insane] from the day of till the day of .

4. The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees, with interest at per cent. from the day of 18 .

[NOTE.—The object of stating when the debt is to be repaid is merely to fix a date for interest. If, therefore, interest is not claimed, the statement may be omitted.]

No. 2.

FOR MONEY RECEIVED TO PLAINTIFF'S USE.

(Title.)

A. B and G. H., the above-named plaintiffs, state as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant received rupees [or a cheque on the Bank for rupees] from one E. F. for the use of the plaintiffs.
2. That the defendant has not paid [or delivered] the same accordingly.
3. The plaintiffs pray judgment for rupees, with interest at per cent. from the day of 18 .

No. 3.

FOR PRICE OF GOODS SOLD BY A FACTOR.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , he and E. F., since deceased, delivered to the defendant, [one thousand barrels of flour, five hundred maunds of rice, or as the case may be] for sale upon commission.
2. That on the day of 18 , [or, on some day unknown to the plaintiff, before the day of 18 .], the defendant sold the said merchandise for rupees.
3. That the commission and expenses of the defendant thereon amount to rupees.
4. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded from the defendant the proceeds of the said merchandise.
5. That he has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment].

No. 4.

FOR MONEY RECEIVED BY DEFENDANT THROUGH THE PLAINTIFF'S MISTAKE OF FACT.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff agreed to buy and the defendant agreed to sell bars of silver at annas per tola of fine silver.
2. That the plaintiff procured the said bars, to be assayed by one E. F., who was paid by the defendant for such assay, and that the said E. F. declared each of the said bars to contain 1,500 tolas of fine silver, and that the plaintiff accordingly paid the defendant Rs. annas therefor.
3. That each of the said bars did contain only 1, 200 tolas of fine silver.
4. That the defendant has not repaid the sum so overpaid.

[Demand of judgment.]

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

[NOTE.—A demand of repayment is not necessary, but it may affect the question of interest or the costs.]

No. 5.

FOR MONEY PAID TO A THIRD PARTY AT THE DEFENDANT'S REQUEST.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , at the request [or by the authority] of the defendant, the plaintiff paid to one E. F. rupees.
2. That, in consideration thereof, the defendant promised [or became bound] to pay the same to the plaintiff on demand [or as the case may be.]
3. That [on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded payment of the same from the defendant, but] he has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

[NOTE.—If the request or authority is implied, the plaint should state facts raising the implication.]

No. 6.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A FIXED PRICE AND DELIVERED.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , E. F., of , deceased, sold and delivered to the defendant [one hundred barrels of flour, or, the goods mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, or, sundry goods.]
2. That the defendant promised to pay rupees for the said goods on delivery [or, on the day of some day before the plaint was filed.]
3. That he has not paid the same.
4. That the said E. F., in his lifetime made his will, whereby he appointed the plaintiff executor thereof.
5. That on the day of 18 , the said E. F. died.
6. That on the day of probate of the said will was granted to the plaintiff by the Court of .
7. The plaintiff as executor as aforesaid [Demand of judgment.]

[NOTE.—If a day was fixed for payment it should be stated as furnishing a date for the commencement of interest.]

No. 7.

GOODS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE AND DELIVERED.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff sold and delivered to the defendant [sundry articles of house-furniture] but no express agreement was made as to the price.
2. That the same were reasonably worth rupees.
3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

[NOTE.—The law implies a promise to pay so much as the goods are reasonably worth.]

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

No. 8.

FOR GOODS DELIVERED TO A THIRD PARTY AT DEFENDANT'S REQUEST AT A FIXED PRICE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff sold to the defendant [one hundred barrels of flour] and, at the request of [the defendant delivered the same to one E. F.
2. That the defendant promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees therefor.
3. That he has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 9.

FOR NECESSARIES FURNISHED TO THE FAMILY OF DEFENDANT'S TESTATOR WITHOUT HIS EXPRESS REQUEST, AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff furnished to [Mury Jones] the wife of [James Jones] deceased, at her request, sundry articles of [food and clothing.] but no express agreement was made as to the price.
2. That the same were necessary for her.
3. That the same were reasonably worth rupees.
4. That the said James Jones refused to pay the same.
5. That the defendant is the executor of the last Will of the said James Jones.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 10.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A FIXED PRICE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff sold to E. F., of , deceased, [all the crops then growing on his farm in .]
2. That the said E. F. promised to pay the plaintiff rupees for the same.
3. That he did not pay the same.
4. That the defendant is administrator of the estate of the said E. F.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 11.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , E. F., of , sold to the defendant [all the fruit growing in his orchard in], but no express agreement was made as to the price.
2. That the same was reasonably worth rupees.
3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

4. That on the day of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be a lunatic and appointed the plaintiff committee of his estate, with the usual powers for the management thereof.

5. The plaintiff as committee as aforesaid [*Demand of judgment.*].

[NOTE.—When the lunatic's estate is not subject to the ordinary original jurisdiction of a High Court, for paragraphs 4 and 5 substitute the following :—]

4. That on the day of the Civil Court of duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, and appointed the plaintiff Manager of his estate.

5. The plaintiff as Manager as aforesaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 12.

FOR GOODS MADE AT DEFENDANT'S REQUEST, AND NOT ACCEPTED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , *E. F.*, of agreed with the plaintiff that the plaintiff should make for him [*six tables and fifty chairs*], and that the said *E. F.* should pay for the same upon the delivery thereof rupees.

2. That the plaintiff made the said goods, and on the day of 18 , offered to deliver the same to the said *E. F.*, and has ever since been ready and willing so to do.

3. That the said *E. F.* has not accepted the said goods or paid for the same.

4. That on the day of 18 , the High Court of Judicature at Fort William duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be a lunatic, and appointed the defendant committee of his estate.

5. The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees with interest from the day of , at the rate of per cent. per annum, to be paid out of the estate of the said *E. F.* in the hands of the defendant.

No. 13.

FOR DEFICIENCY UPON A RE-SALE [GOODS SOLD AT AUCTION.]

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff put up at auction sundry [*articles of merchandise*], subject to the condition that all goods not paid for and removed by the purchaser thereof within [*ten days*] after the sale should be re-sold by auction on his account, of which condition the defendant had notice.

2. That the defendant purchased [*one crate of crockery*] at the said auction at the price of rupees.

3. That the plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver the same to the defendant on the said day and for [*ten days*] thereafter, of which the defendant had notice.

4. That the defendant did not take away the said goods purchased by him, nor pay therefor, within [*ten days*] after the sale, nor afterwards.

5. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff re-sold the said [*crate of crockery*], on account of the defendant, by public auction, for rupees.

6. That the expenses attendant upon such re-sale amounted to rupees.

7. That the defendant has not paid the deficiency thus arising, amounting to rupees.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

[NOTE to § 4.—Unless the seller agreed to deliver, the purchaser must fetch the goods ; see Act IX of 1872, section 93].

No. 14.

FOR THE PURCHASE-MONEY OF LANDS CONVEYED.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff sold [and conveyed] to the defendant [the house and compound No. , in the city of or, a farm known as , in or, a piece of land lying, &c.]
2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff rupees for the said [house and compound, or farm, or land.]
3. That he has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

[NOTE.—Where there has been no actual conveyance, say, in § 1, “sold to the defendant the house, &c., and placed him in possession of the same.”]

No. 15.

FOR THE PURCHASE-MONEY OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY CONTRACTED TO BE SOLD,
BUT NOT CONVEYED.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant, and that the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff [the house No. , in the town of , or one hundred bighas of land in , bounded by the East Indian railroad, and by other lands of the plaintiff] for rupees.
2. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff tendered [or, was ready and willing, and offered to execute] a sufficient instrument of conveyance of the said property to the defendant, on payment of the said sum, and still is ready and willing to execute the same.
3. That the defendant has not paid the said sum.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 16.

FOR SERVICES AT A FIXED PRICE.

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant [hired plaintiff as a clerk, at the salary of rupees per year.]
2. That from the (said day) until the day of 18 , the plaintiff served the defendant as his (clerk).
3. That the defendant has not paid the said salary.

(Demand of judgment.)

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

No. 17

FOR SERVICES AT REASONABLE PRICE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That between the day of 18, and the day of 18 at , plaintiff [executed sundry drawings, designs and diagrams] for the defendant, at his request ; but no express agreement was made as to the sum to be paid for such services.
2. That the said services were reasonably worth rupees.
3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 18.

FOR SERVICES AND MATERIALS AT A FIXED PRICE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18, at , plaintiff [furnished the paper for and printed one thousand copies of a book called] for the defendant, at his request [and delivered the same to him.]
2. That the defendant promised to pay rupees therefor.
3. That he has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 19.

FOR SERVICES AND MATERIALS AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18, at , plaintiff built a house [known as No. , in], and furnished the materials therefor, for the defendant, at his request, but no express agreement was made as to the price to be paid for such work and materials.
2. That the said work and materials were reasonably worth rupees.
3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 20.

FOR RENT RESERVED IN A LEASE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18, at , the defendant entered into a contract with the plaintiff, under their hands, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

[Or state the substance of the contract.]

2. That the defendant has not paid the rent of the [month] ending on the day of 18, amounting to rupees.

[Demand of judgment.]

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued**Another form.*

1. That the plaintiff let to the defendant a house, No. 27, Chowringhee, for seven years to hold from the day of 18, at rupees a year, payable quarterly.

2. That of such rent quarters are due and unpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 21.

FOR USE AND OCCUPANCY AT A FIXED RENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18, at, the defendant hired from the plaintiff [the house No. , street], at the rent of rupees, payable on the first day of .

2. That the defendant occupied the said premises from the day of 18 to the day of 18 .

3. That the defendant has not paid rupees, being the part of said rent due on the first day of 18 .

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 22.

FOR USE AND OCCUPATION AT A REASONABLE RENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, executor of the will of X. Y., deceased, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant occupied the [house No. , street], by permission of the said X. Y., from the day of 18, until the day of 18, and no agreement was made as to payment for the use of the said premises.

2. That the use of the said premises for the said period was reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

4. The plaintiff as such executor as aforesaid prays judgment for rupees.

No. 23.

FOR BOARD AND LODGING.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That from the day of 18, until the day of 18 the defendant occupied certain rooms in the house [No. , street], by permission of the plaintiff, and was furnished by the plaintiff, at his request, with meat, drink, attendance and other necessities.

2. That, in consideration thereof, the defendant promised to pay [or that no agreement was made as to payment for such meat, drink, attendance or necessities, but the same were reasonably worth] the sum of rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

No. 24.

FOR FREIGHT* OF GOODS.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff transported in [his barge, *or otherwise*] [one thousand barrels of flour, *or sundry goods*,] from to , at the request of the defendant.
2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff the sum of [one rupee per barrel] as freight thereon [*or that no agreement was made as to payment for such transportation, but such transportation was reasonably worth rupees.*]
3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 25.

FOR PASSAGE-MONEY.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff conveyed the defendant [in his ship, called the ,] from to at his request.
2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff rupees therefor, (*or that no agreement was made as to the price of the said passage, but the said passage was reasonably worth rupees.*)
3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 26.

ON AN AWARD.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant, having a controversy between them concerning [a demand of the plaintiff for the price of ten barrels of oil, which the defendant refused to pay,] agreed to submit the same to the award of *E. F.* and *G. H.*, as arbitrators [*or, entered into an agreement, a copy of which is hereto annexed.*]
2. That on the day of 18 , at , the said arbitrators awarded that the defendant should (pay the plaintiff rupees.)
3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

(Demand of judgment.)

(NOTE.—This will apply where the agreement to refer is not filed in Court.)

No. 27.

ON A FOREIGN JUDGMENT.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , in the State (*or Kingdom*) of , the Court of that State (*or Kingdom*), in a suit therein pending

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

between the plaintiff and the defendant, duly adjudged that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff rupees, with interest from the said date.

2. That the defendant has not paid the same.

(Demand of judgment.)

No. 28.

PLAINTS UPON INSTRUMENTS FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY ONLY.
ON AN ANNUITY BOND.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant by his bond became bound to the plaintiff in the sum of rupees to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, subject to a condition that if the defendant should pay to the plaintiff rupees half-yearly on the day of and the day of in every year during the life of the plaintiff, the said bond should be void.

2. That afterwards, on the day of 18 , the sum of rupees for of the said half-yearly payments of the said annuity, became due to the plaintiff and is still unpaid.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 29.

PAYEE AGAINST MAKER.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees [days] after date.

2. That he has not paid the same [except rupees, paid on the day of 18 .].

[Demand of judgment.]

[NOTE.—Where the note is payable after notice, for paragraphs 1 and 2 substitute :—]

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant by his promissory note promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees months after notice.

2. That notice was afterwards given by the plaintiff to the defendant to pay the same months after the said notice.

3. That the said time for payment has elapsed, but the defendant has not paid the same.

[Where the note is payable at a particular place, say—]

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the plaintiff [at Messrs. A. & Co's, Madras] rupees months after date.

2. That the said note was duly presented for payment [at Messrs. A. & Co's] aforesaid, but has not been paid.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.**Written Statement of the Defendant.*

IN THE COURT, &c.

C. D., the above-named defendant, states as follows :—

1. The defendant made the note sued upon under the following circumstances : The plaintiff and defendant had for some years been in partnership as indigo-manufacturers, and it had been agreed between them that they should dissolve partnership, that the plaintiff should retire from the business, and that the defendant should take over the whole of the partnership-assets and liabilities and should pay the plaintiff the value of his share in the assets after deducting the liabilities.

2. The plaintiff thereupon undertook to examine the partnership-books and inquire into the state of the partnership-assets and liabilities ; and he did accordingly examine the said books and make the said inquiries, and he thereupon represented to the defendant that the assets of the firm exceeded Rs. 1,00,000 and that the liabilities of the firm were less than Rs. 30,000 whereas the fact was that the assets of the firm were less than Rs. 50,000 and the liabilities of the firm largely exceeded the assets.

3. The misrepresentations mentioned in the second paragraph of this statement induced the defendant to make the note now sued on, and there never was any other consideration for the making of such note.

No. 30.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at the defendant, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the order of *E. F.*, [or to *E. F.* or order] rupees [days after date].

2. That the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 31.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. [As in the last preceding form.]

2. That the same was, by the indorsement of the said *E. F.* and of *G. H.* and *I. J.* [or and others] transferred to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 32.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the defendant or order rupees months after date.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

2. That the defendant indorsed the same to the plaintiff.
3. That on the day of 18 , the same was duly presented for payment, but was not paid.

[*Or state facts excusing want of presentment.*]

4. That the defendant had notice thereof.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 33.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER ; THE INDORSEMENT BEING SPECIAL.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant indorsed to one E. F. a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or purporting to have been made*] by one G. H., on the day of 18 , at , to the order of the defendant, for the sum of rupees [*payable days after date.*]

2. That the same was, by the indorsement of the said E. F. [*and others*], transferred to the plaintiff [*or, that the said E. F. indorsed the same to the plaintiff.*]

- 3, 4 and 5. [*Same as 3, 4 and 5 of the last preceding form.*]

(*Demand of judgment.*)

No. 34.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST HIS IMMEDIATE INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant indorsed to him a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or purporting to have been made*] by one E. F., on the day of 18 , at , to the order of one G. H., for the sum of rupees [*payable days after date*], and indorsed by the said G. H. to the defendant.

- 2, 3 and 4. [*Same as in 3, 4 and 5 in Form No. 33.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 35.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST INTERMEDIATE INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or purporting to have been made*] by one E. F., on the day of 18 , at , to the order of one G. H., for the sum of rupees [*payable days after date*], and indorsed by the said G. H. to the defendant, was by the indorsement of the defendant (and others) transferred to the plaintiff.

- 2, 3 and 4. (*As in No. 33.*)

(*Demand of judgment.*)

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

No. 36.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSER AGAINST MAKER, AND FIRST AND SECOND INDORSER.
IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No.

A. B. of
against
C. D. of
E. F. of
and
G. H. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, C. D., by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the order of the defendant, E. F., rupees [months after date.]
2. That the said E. F. indorsed the same to the defendant, G. H., who indorsed it to the plaintiff.
3. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented [*or state facts excusing want of presentment*] to the said C. D. for payment, but was not paid.
4. That the said E. F. and G. H. had notice thereof.
5. That they have not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 37.

DRAWER AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , by his bill of exchange, now overdue, the plaintiff required the defendant to pay to him rupees [days after date, or sight, thereof].
2. That the defendant accepted the said bill. [*If the bill is payable at a certain time after sight, the date of acceptance should be stated; otherwise it is not necessary.*]
3. That he has not paid the same.
4. That by reason thereof the plaintiff incurred expenses in and about the presenting and noting of the bill, and incidental to the dishonour thereof.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—Where the bill is payable to a third party, for paragraphs 1, 2, 3; say—]

1. That on, &c., at &c., by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, the plaintiff required the defendant to pay to E. F. or order rupees months after date.
2. That the plaintiff delivered the said bill to the said E. F. on
3. That the defendant accepted the said bill, but did not pay the same, whereupon the same was returned to the plaintiff.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

No. 38.

PAYEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant accepted a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [or purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring the defendant to pay to the plaintiff rupees after sight thereof.
2. That he has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 39.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant accepted a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [or purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring the defendant to pay to the order of one *G. H.* rupees after sight thereof.
2. That the said *G. H.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.
3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

(Demand of judgment.)

No. 40.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. *[As in the preceding form, to the end of article 1.]*
2. That by the indorsement of the said *G. H.* [and others], the same was transferred to the plaintiff.
3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 41.

PAYEE AGAINST DRAWER FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by his bill of exchange, directed to *E. F.*, required the said *E. F.* to pay to the plaintiff rupees [days after sight.]
2. That on the day of 18 , the same was duly presented to the said *E. F.* for acceptance, and was dishonoured.
3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.
4. That he has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

No. 42.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST INDORSER.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant indorsed to the plaintiff a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [or purporting to have been made] by one E. F., on the day of 18 , at , requiring one G. H. to pay to the order of the defendant rupees [days] after sight [or after date, or at sight] thereof, [and accepted by the said G. H. on the day of 18].
2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said G. H. for payment, and was dishonoured.
3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.
4. That he has not paid the same.

(Demand of judgment.)

No. 43.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER ; THE INDORSEMENT BEING SPECIAL.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant indorsed to one E. F. a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [or purporting to have been made] by one G. H., on the day of 18 , at , requiring one I. J. to pay to the order of the defendant rupees days after sight thereof [or otherwise], and accepted by the said I. J. on the day of 18 . [This clause may be omitted if not according to the fact.]
2. That the same was, by the indorsement of the said E. F. [and others], transferred to the plaintiff.
3. That on the day of 18 the same was presented to the said I. J. for payment, and was dishonoured.
4. That the defendant had due notice thereof.
5. That he has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 44.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST HIS IMMEDIATE INDORSER.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant indorsed to plaintiff a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [or purporting to have been made] by one E. F., on the day of 18 , at , requiring one G. H. to pay to the order of I. J. rupees days after sight thereof [or otherwise], [accepted by the said G. H.] and indorsed by the said I. J. to the defendant.
2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said G. H. for payment, and was dishonoured.
3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.
4. That he has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

No. 45.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST INTERMEDIATE INDORSER.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [or purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring one *G. H.* to pay to the order of one *I. J.* rupees days after sight thereof [or otherwise], [accepted by the said *G. H.*] and indorsed by the said *I. J.* to the defendant, was, by the indorsement of the defendant [and others], transferred to the plaintiff.

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 46.

INDORSEE AGAINST DRAWER, ACCEPTOR AND INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF , AT .

Civil Suit No.

A. B. of
against
C. D. of
E. F. of
and
G. H. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant *C. D.*, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant *E. F.*, required the said *E. F.* to pay to the order of the defendant *G. H.* rupees [days after sight thereof.]

2. That on the day of 18 , the said *E. F.* accepted the same.

3. That the said *G. H.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

4. That on the day of 18 , the same presented to the said *E. F.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

5. That the other defendants had due notice thereof.

6. That they have not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 47.

PAYEE AGAINST DRAWER FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE OF A FOREIGN BILL.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant by his bill of exchange, drawn in Calcutta, required one *E. F.* to pay to the plaintiff in [London] pounds sterling, [sixty days] after sight thereof.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *E. F.* for acceptance, and was dishonoured, and was thereupon, duly protested.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[5. That the value of pounds sterling, at the time of the service of notice of protest on the defendant, was rupees annas.]

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant for rupees, with [ten per centum] compensation and interest from the day of 18 .

No. 48.

PAYEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , one *E. F.*, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the plaintiff rupees after date [or days after sight] thereof.

2. That on the day of 18 , the defendant accepted the said bill.

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 49.

ON A MARINE [OPEN] POLICY, ON VESSEL LOST BY PERILS OF THE SEA, &c.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. The plaintiff was the owner of [or had an interest in] the ship at the time of her loss, as hereinafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendants, in consideration of rupees to them paid [or which the plaintiff then promised to pay] executed to him a policy of insurance upon the said ship, a copy of which is hereto annexed ; [or, whereby they promised to pay to the plaintiff, within days after proof of loss and interest, all loss and damage accruing to him by reason of the destruction or injury of the said ship, during her next voyage from to , whether by perils of the sea, or by fire, or by other causes therein mentioned, not exceeding rupees].

3. That the ship, while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, was on the day of 18 , totally lost by the perils of the sea [or otherwise].

4. That the plaintiff's loss thereby was rupees.

5. That on the day of 18 , he furnished the defendants with proof of his loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendant have not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

No. 50.

ON CARGO, LOST BY FIRE :—VALUED POLICY.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [or had an interest in] [one hundred bales of cotton] on board the ship. at the time of her loss as hereinafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18, at the defendants, in consideration of rupees which the plaintiff then paid [or promised to pay], executed to him a policy of insurance upon the said goods, a copy of which is hereto annexed [or, whereby they promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees in case of the total loss, by fire or other causes mentioned, of the said goods before their landing at ; or, in case of partial loss, such damage as the plaintiff might sustain thereby, provided the same should not exceed per centum of the whole value of the goods].

3. That on the day of 18, at, while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, the said goods were totally destroyed by fire [or, as the case may be.]

4, 5 and 6. [As in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the last preceding form.]

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 51.

ON FREIGHT :—VALUED POLICY.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the plaintiff had an interest in the freight to be earned by the ship on her voyage from to, at the time of her loss as hereinafter mentioned, and that a large quantity of goods was shipped upon freight in her at that time.

2. That on the day of 18, at, the defendant, in consideration of rupees to him paid, executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance upon the said freight, a copy of which is hereto annexed [or state its tenor, as before.]

3. That the said ship, while proceeding upon the voyage mentioned in the said policy, was, on the day of 18, totally lost by [the perils of the sea].

4. That the plaintiff has not received any freight from the said ship, nor did she earn any on the said voyage, by reason of her loss as aforesaid.

5 and 6. [As in Form No. 49.]

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 52.

FOR A LOSS BY GENERAL AVERAGE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [or had an interest in] [one hundred bales of cotton] shipped on board a vessel called, the Y. Z., from to, at the time of the loss hereafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18, at, in consideration of rupees [which the plaintiff then promised to pay,] the defendant executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance upon his said goods, a copy of which is hereto annexed [or state its tenor, as before.]

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

3. That on the day of 18 , while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, the said vessel was so endangered by perils of the sea, that the master and crew thereof were compelled to, and did, cast into the sea a large part of her rigging and furniture.

4. That the plaintiff was, by reason thereof, compelled to, and did, pay a general average loss of rupees.

5. That on the day of 18 , he furnished the defendant with proof of his loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendant has not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 53.

FOR A PARTICULAR AVERAGE LOSS.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1 and 2. [*As in the last preceding form.*]

3. That on the day of 18 , while on the high seas, the sea-water broke into the said ship, and damaged the said [cotton] to the amount of rupees.

4 and 5. [*As in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the last preceding form.*]

(*Demand of judgment.*)

No. 54.

ON A FIRE-INSURANCE POLICY.

(*Title.*).

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff [was the owner of, or] had an interest in a [dwelling-house, known as No. , street, in the city of ,] at the time of its' destruction [or, injury] by fire as hereinafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , in consideration of rupees [to them paid], the defendants executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance on the said [premises], a copy of which is hereto annexed [or state its tenor].

3. That on the day of 18 the said [dwelling-house] was totally destroyed [or, greatly damaged] by fire.

4. That the plaintiff's loss thereby was rupees.

5. That on the day of 18 he furnished the defendants with proof of his said loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendants have not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 55.

AGAINST SURETY FOR PAYMENT OF RENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , one E. F. hired from the plaintiff, for the term of years, the (house No. , street ,) at the annual rent of rupees, payable (monthly.)

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

2. That [at the same time and place] the defendant agreed, in consideration of the letting of the said premises to the said *E. F.*, to guarantee the punctual payment of the said rent.

3. That the rent aforesaid for the month of 18 , amounting to rupees, has not been paid.

[If, by the terms of the agreement, notice is required to be given to the surety, add :—]

4. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff gave notice to the defendant of the non-payment of the said rent, and demanded payment thereof.

[Demand of judgment.]

B.—PLAINTS FOR COMPENSATION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

No. 56.

FOR BREACH OF AGREEMENT TO CONVEY LAND.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, of which a copy is hereto annexed.

[Or, that on, &c., the defendant agreed, with the plaintiff that, in consideration of a deposit of rupees then paid, and of the further sum of [ten thousand] rupees payable as hereinafter mentioned, he would, on the day of 18 , at , execute to the plaintiff a sufficient conveyance of [the house No. , street, in the city of , free from all incumbrances ; and the plaintiff agreed to pay [ten thousand] rupees for the same on delivery thereof].

2. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded the conveyance of the said property from the defendant and tendered rupees to the defendant [or, That all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said agreement performed by the defendant on his part.]

3. That the defendant has not executed any conveyance of the said property to the plaintiff (or, That there is a mortgage upon the said property, made by to , for rupees, registered in the office of , on the day of 18 , and still unsatisfied, or any other defect of title.)

4. That the plaintiff has thereby lost the use of the money paid by him as such deposit as aforesaid and of other moneys provided by him for the completion of the said purchase, and has lost the expenses incurred by him in investigating the title of the defendant and in preparing to perform the agreement on his part, and has incurred expense in endeavouring to procure the performance thereof by the defendant.

5. The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

No. 57.

FOR BREACH OF AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE LAND.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, of which a copy is hereto annexed.

(Or, That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant and that the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff forty bighas of land in the village of for rupees.)

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff, being then the absolute owner of the said property (and the same being free from all incumbrances, as was made to appear to the defendant), tendered to the defendant a sufficient instrument of conveyance of the same (or, was ready and willing, and offered, to convey the same to the defendant by a sufficient instrument,) on the payment by the defendant of the said sum.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 58.

Another Form.

FOR NOT COMPLETING A PURCHASE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That by an agreement dated the day of 18 , it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant and the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff a house and land at the price of rupees, upon the terms and conditions following (that is to say) :—

(a) That the defendant should pay the plaintiff a deposit of rupees in part of the said purchase-money on the signing of the said agreement, and the remainder on the day of 18 , on which day the said purchase should be completed.

(b) That the plaintiff should deduce and make a good title to the said premises on or before the day of 18 , and on payment of the said remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid should execute to the defendant a proper conveyance of the said premises, to be prepared at the defendant's expense.

2. That all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said agreement performed by the defendant on his part, yet the defendant did not pay the plaintiff the remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid on his part.

3. That the plaintiff has thereby lost the expense which he incurred in preparing to perform the said agreement on his part, and has been put to expense in endeavouring to procure the performance thereof by the defendant.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 59.

FOR NOT DELIVERING GOODS SOLD.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the defendant should deliver (one hundred barrels of flour) to the plaintiff (on the day of 18), and that the plaintiff should pay therefor rupees on delivery.

2. That on the (said) day the plaintiff was ready and willing, and offered to pay the defendant the said sum upon delivery of the said goods.

3. That the defendant has not delivered the same, whereby the plaintiff has been deprived of the profits which would have accrued to him from such delivery.

(*Demand of judgment.*)

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

No. 60.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO EMPLOY.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should serve the defendant as (an accountant, or in the capacity of foreman, or as the case may be), and that the defendant should employ the plaintiff as such, for the term of (one year), and pay him for his services rupees (monthly).

2. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff entered upon the service of the defendant as aforesaid, and has ever since been, and still is, ready and willing to continue in such service during the remainder of the said year, whereof the defendant always has notice.

3. That on the day of 18 , the defendant wrongfully discharged the plaintiff, and refused to permit him to serve as aforesaid, or to pay him for his services.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 61.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO EMPLOY, WHERE THE EMPLOYMENT NEVER TOOK EFFECT.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. (*As in last preceding Form.*)

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff offered to enter upon the service of the defendant, and has ever since been ready and willing so to do.

3. That the defendant refused to permit the plaintiff to enter upon such service, or to pay him for his services.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 62.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO SERVE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should employ the defendant at an (annual) compensation of rupees, and that the defendant should serve the plaintiff as (an artist) for the term of (one year).

2. That the plaintiff has always been ready and willing to perform his part of the said agreement (and on the day of 18 , offered so to do).

3. That the defendant (entered upon) the service of the plaintiff on the above-mentioned day, but afterwards, on the day of 18 , he refused to serve the plaintiff as aforesaid.

[Demand of judgment.]

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

No. 63.

AGAINST A BUILDER FOR DEFECTIVE WORKMANSHIP.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, of which a copy is hereto annexed.

(Or state the tenor of the contract.)

(2. That the plaintiff duly performed all the conditions of the said agreement on his part.)

3. That the defendant (built the house referred to in the said agreement in a bad and unworkmanlike manner.)

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 64.

BY THE MASTER AGAINST THE FATHER OR GUARDIAN OF AN APPRENTICE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered into an agreement, under his hand and seal,* a copy of which is hereto annexed.

(Or state the tenor of the contract.)

2. That after the making of the said agreement the plaintiff received the said (apprentice) into his service as such apprentice for the term aforesaid, and has always performed and been ready and willing to perform all things in the said agreement on his part to be performed.

3. That on the day of 18 the said (apprentice) wilfully absented himself from the service of the plaintiff, and continues so to do.

(Demand of judgment.)

No. 65.

BY THE APPRENTICE AGAINST THE MASTER.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered into an agreement with the plaintiff and his (father), E. F., under their hands and seals a copy of which is hereto annexed.

2. That after the making of the said agreement the plaintiff entered into the service of the defendant with him after the manner of an apprentice to serve for the term mentioned in the said agreement, and has always performed all things in the said agreement contained on his part to be performed.

3. That the defendant has not instructed the plaintiff in the business of (or state any other breach, such as cruelty, failure to provide sufficient food, or other ill-treatment.)

[Demand of judgment.]

* The form given in Act XIX of 1850 requires the seal of the father or guardian.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

No. 66.

ON A BOND FOR THE FIDELITY OF A CLERK.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff employed one E. F. as a clerk.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant agreed with the plaintiff that if the said E. F. should not faithfully perform his duties as a clerk to the plaintiff, or should fail to account to the plaintiff for all moneys, evidences of debt or other property received by him for the use of the plaintiff, the defendant would pay to the plaintiff whatever loss he might sustain by reason thereof, not exceeding rupees.

[Or, 2. That at the same time and place, the defendant bound himself to the plaintiff, by a writing under his hand, in the penal sum of rupees, conditioned that if the said E. F., should faithfully perform his duties as clerk and cashier to the plaintiff, and should justly account to the plaintiff for all moneys, evidences of debt, or other property which should be at any time held by him in trust for the plaintiff, the same should be void but not otherwise].

[Or, 2. That at the same time and place the defendant executed to the plaintiff a bond, a copy of which is hereto annexed].

3. That between the day of 18 , and the day of 18 , the said E. F. received money and other property, amounting to the value of rupees, for the use of the plaintiff, for which he has not accounted to him, and the same still remains due and unpaid.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 67.

BY TENANT AGAINST LANDLORD, WITH SPECIAL DAMAGE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by an instrument in writing, let to the plaintiff (the house No. , street), for the term of years, contracting with the plaintiff that he, the plaintiff, and his legal representative should quietly enjoy possession thereof for the said term.

2. That all conditions were fulfilled and all things happened necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this suit.

3. That on the day of during the said term, one E. F., who was the lawful owner of the said house, lawfully evicted the plaintiff therefrom, and still withholds the possession thereof from him.

4. That the plaintiff was thereby [prevented from continuing the business of a tailor at the said place, was compelled to expend rupees in moving, and lost the custom of G. H. and I. J. by such removal].

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 68.

FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY OF MOVABLES.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant warranted a steam-engine to be in good working order, and thereby induced the plaintiff to purchase the same of him, and to pay him rupees therefor.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

2. That the said engine was not then in good working order, whereby the plaintiff incurred expense in having the said engine repaired, and lost the profits which could otherwise have accrued to him while the engine was under repair.
[Demand of judgment.]

No. 69.

ON AN AGREEMENT OF INDEMNITY.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant, being partners in trade under the firm of A. B. & C. D., dissolved the said partnership, and mutually agreed that the defendant should take and keep all the partnership-property, pay all debts of the firm, and indemnify the plaintiff against all claims that might be made upon him on account of any indebtedness of the said firm.

2. That the plaintiff duly performed all the conditions of the said agreement on his part.

3. That on the day of 18 (a judgment was recovered against the plaintiff and defendant by one E. F., in the High Court of Judicature at , upon a debt due from the said firm to the said E. F., and on the day of 18 ,) the plaintiff paid rupees (in satisfaction of the same.)

4. That the defendant has not paid the same to the plaintiff.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 70.

BY SHIPOWNER AGAINST FREIGHTOR FOR NOT LOADING.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

(Or, 1. That on , at , the plaintiff and defendant agreed by charter-party that the defendant should deliver to the plaintiff's ship at , on the day of 18 , five hundred tons of merchandise, which she should carry to , and there deliver, on payment of freight; and that the defendant should have days for loading, days for discharge, and days for demurrage, if required, at rupees per day.)

2. That at the time fixed by the said agreement the plaintiff was ready and willing, and offered, to receive [the said merchandise, or, the merchandise mentioned in the said agreement] from the defendant.

3. That the period allowed for loading and demurrage has elapsed, but the defendant has not delivered the said merchandise to the said vessel.

Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment for rupees for demurrage and rupees additional for compensation.

C.—PLAINTS FOR COMPENSATION UPON WRONGS.

No. 71.

FOR TRESPASS ON LAND.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered upon certain land of the plaintiff, known as [and depastured the same with cattle, trod down the grass, cut the timber, and otherwise injured the same.]

[Demand of judgment.]

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

No. 72.

FOR TRESPASS IN ENTERING A DWELLING-HOUSE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant entered a dwelling-house of the plaintiff, called _____, and made a noise and disturbance therein for a long time, and broke open the doors of the said dwelling-house, and removed, took and carried away the fixtures and goods of the plaintiff therein, and disposed of the same to the defendant's own use, and expelled the plaintiff and his family from the possession of the said dwelling-house, and kept them so expelled for a long time.

2. That the plaintiff was thereby prevented from carrying on his business, and incurred expense in procuring another dwelling-house for himself and family.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 73.

FOR TRESPASS ON MOVEABLES.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the _____ day of _____ 18____, at _____, the defendant broke open ten barrels of rum belonging to the plaintiff, and emptied their contents into the street [or, seized and took the plaintiff's goods, that is to say, iron, rice and household furniture, or as the case may be, and carried away the same and disposed of them to his own use].

[Or, seized and took the plaintiff's cows and bullocks, and impounded them and kept them impounded for a long time.

2. That the plaintiff was thereby deprived of the use of the cows and bullocks during that time, and incurred expense in feeding them and in getting them restored to him ; and was also prevented from selling them at _____ fair, as he otherwise would have done, and the said cows and bullocks are diminished in value to the plaintiff [otherwise, state the injury according to the facts.]

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 74.

FOR THE CONVERSION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the _____ day of _____ 18____, plaintiff was in possession of certain goods described in the schedule hereto annexed [or, of one thousand barrels of flour].

2. That on that day, at _____, the defendant converted the same to his own use, and wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of the use and possession of the same.

*[Demand of judgment.]**The Schedule.*

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

No. 75.

AGAINST A WAREHOUSEMAN FOR REFUSAL TO DELIVER GOODS.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, in consideration of the payment to him of rupees [or, rupees per barrel, per month, &c.], agreed to keep in his godown [one hundred barrels of flour], and to deliver the same to the plaintiff on payment of the said sum.

2. That thereupon the plaintiff deposited with the defendant the said [hundred barrels of flour].

3. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff requested the defendant to deliver the said goods, and tendered him rupees [or the full amount of storage due thereon], but the defendant refused to deliver the same.

4. That the plaintiff was thereby prevented from selling the said goods to *E. F.* and the same are lost to the plaintiff.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 76.

FOR PROCURING PROPERTY BY FRAUD.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to sell him certain goods, represented to the plaintiff that [he, the defendant, was solvent; and worth rupees over all his liabilities.]

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell [and deliver] to the defendant [dry goods] of the value of rupees.

3. That [the said representations were false [or, state the particular falsehoods], and were then known by the defendant to be so.

4. That the defendant has not paid for the said goods. [Or, if the goods were not delivered, that the plaintiff, in preparing and shipping the said goods and procuring their restoration expended rupees.]

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 77.

FOR FRAUDULENTLY PROCURING CREDIT TO BE GIVEN TO ANOTHER PERSON.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant represented to the plaintiff that one *E. F.*, was solvent and in good credit, and worth rupees over all his liabilities [or, that *E. F.* then held a responsible situation and was in good circumstances, and might safely be trusted with goods on credit].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced [to sell to the said *E. F.* (rice) of the value of rupees (on month's credit).

3. That the said representations were false or were then known by the defendant to be so, and were made by him with intent to deceive and defraud the plaintiff [or, to deceive and injure the plaintiff].

4. That the said *E. F.*, [did not pay for the said goods at the expiration of the credit aforesaid, or] has not paid for the said rice, and the plaintiff has wholly lost the same by reason of the premises.

[Demand of judgment.]

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

No. 78.

FOR POLLUTING THE WATER UNDER PLAINTIFF'S LAND.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That he is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of certain land called _____ and situate in _____, and of a well therein, and of water in the said well, and was entitled to the use and benefit of the said well and of the said water therein, and to have certain springs and streams of water which flowed and ran into the said well to supply the same to flow or run without being fouled or polluted.

2. That on the _____ day of _____ 18____ the defendant wrongfully fouled and polluted the said well and the said water therein and the said springs and streams of water which flowed into the said well.

3. That by reason of the premises the said water in the said well became impure and unfit for domestic and other necessary purposes, and the plaintiff and his family are deprived of the use and benefit of the said well and water.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 79.

FOR CARRYING ON A NOXIOUS MANUFACTURE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the plaintiff is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of certain lands called _____ situate in _____

2. That ever since the _____ day of _____ 18____, the defendant has wrongfully caused to issue from certain smelting works carried on by the defendant large quantities of offensive and unwholesome smoke and other vapours and noxious matter, which spread themselves over and upon the said lands, and corrupted the air, and settled on the surface of the said lands.

3. That thereby the trees, hedges, herbage and crops of the plaintiff growing on the said lands were damaged and deteriorated in value, and the cattle and live-stock of the plaintiff on the said lands became unhealthy, and divers of them were poisoned and died.

4. That by reason of the premises the plaintiff was unable to depasture the said lands with cattle and sheep as he otherwise might have done, and was obliged to remove his cattle, sheep and farming-stock therefrom, and has been prevented from having so beneficial and healthy a use and occupation of the said lands, as he otherwise would have had.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 80.

FOR OBSTRUCTING A WAY.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the plaintiff is, and at the time hereafter mentioned was, possessed of [a house in the village of _____].

2. That he was entitled to a right of way from the said [house] over a certain field to a public highway and back again from the said highway over the said field to the said house, for himself and his servants [with vehicles, or, on foot] at all times of the year.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.—Continued.

3. That on the day of 18 defendant wrongfully obstructed the said way, so that the plaintiff could not pass [with vehicles, or, on foot, or, in any manner] along the said way [and has ever since wrongfully obstructed the same.]

4. [State special damage, if any.]

[Demand of judgment.]

Another Form.

1. That the defendant wrongfully dug a trench and heaped up earth and stones in the public highway leading from to so as to obstruct it.

2. That thereby the plaintiff, while lawfully passing along the said highway, fell over the said earth and stones [or, into the said trench] and broke his arm, and suffered great pain, and was prevented from attending to his business for a long time, and incurred expense for medical attendance.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 81.

FOR DIVERTING A WATER-COURSE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff is, and at the time hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of a mill situated on a [stream] known as the , in the village of , district of .

2. That by reason of such possession the plaintiff was entitled to the flow of the said stream for working the said mill.

3. That on the day of 18 the defendant, by cutting the bank of the said stream, wrongfully diverted the water thereof, so that less water ran into the plaintiff's mill.

4. That by reason thereof the plaintiff has been unable to grind more than sacks per day, whereas, before the said diversion of water, he was able to grind sacks per day.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 82.

FOR OBSTRUCTING A RIGHT TO USE WATER FOR IRRIGATION.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff is, and was at the time hereinafter mentioned, possessed of certain lands situate, &c., and entitled to take and use a portion of the water of a certain stream for irrigating the said lands.

2. That on the day of 18 the defendant prevented the plaintiff from taking and using the said portion of the said water as aforesaid, by wrongfully obstructing and diverting the said stream.

[Demand of judgment.]

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

No. 83.

FOR WASTE BY A LESSEE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 the defendant hired from him [the house No. street] for the term of .
2. That the defendant occupied the same under such hiring.
3. That during the period of such occupation the defendant greatly injured the premises [defaced the walls, tore up the floors and broke down the doors ; or otherwise specify the injuries as far as possible.]

The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

No. 84.

FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant assaulted and beat him.

The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

No. 85.

FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY, WITH SPECIAL DAMAGE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant assaulted and beat him until he became insensible.
2. That the plaintiff was thereby disabled from attending to his business for [six weeks thereafter], and was compelled to pay rupees for medical attendance, and has been ever since disabled [from using his right arm]. [Or otherwise state the damage, as the case may be.]

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 86.

FOR ASSAULT AND FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant assaulted the plaintiff and imprisoned him for days [or hours] ; [state special damage, if any, thus :—]
2. That by reason thereof the plaintiff suffered great pain of body and mind and was exposed and injured in his credit and circumstances, and was prevented from carrying on his business and from providing for his family, by his personal care and attention, and incurred expense in obtaining his liberation from the said imprisonment [or otherwise as the case may be.]

[Demand of judgment.]

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

No. 87.

FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY NEGLIGENCE ON A RAILROAD.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 the defendants were common carriers of passengers by railway between and

2. That on that day the plaintiff was a passenger in one of the carriages of the defendants on the said road.

3. That while he was such passenger, at [or, near the station of ; or, between the stations of and], a collision occurred on the said railway, caused by the negligence and unskilfulness of the defendants' servants, whereby the plaintiff was much injured [having his leg broken, his head cut, &c., and state the special damage, if any, as], and incurred expense for medical attendance, and is permanently disabled from carrying on his former business as [a salesman].

[Demand of judgment.]

(Or thus :—2. That on that day the defendants by their servants so negligently and unskilfully drove and managed an engine and a train of carriages attached there-to upon and along the defendants' railway which the plaintiff was then lawfully crossing, that the said engine and train were driven and struck against the plaintiff, whereby, &c., as in § 3.)

No. 88.

FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. The plaintiff is a shoemaker, carrying on business at . The defendant is a merchant of

2. On the [23rd May, 1875], the plaintiff was walking eastward along Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was obliged to cross Harrington Street, which is a street running into Chowringhee at right angles. While he was crossing this street, and just before he could reach the foot-pavement on the further side thereof, a carriage of the defendant's, drawn by two horses, under the charge and control of the defendant's servants, was negligently, suddenly and without any warning turned at a rapid and dangerous pace out of Harrington Street into Chowringhee. The pole of the carriage struck the plaintiff and knocked him down, and he was much trampled by the horses.

3. By the blow and fall and trampling the plaintiff's left arm was broken, and he was bruised and injured on the side and back, as well as internally, and in consequence thereof the plaintiff was for four months ill and in suffering, and unable to attend to his business, and incurred heavy medical and other expenses, and sustained great loss of business and profits.

The plaintiff claims rupees damages.

(Title.)

Written Statement of Defendant.

1. The defendant denies that the carriage mentioned in the plaint was the defendant's carriage, or that it was under the charge or control of the defendant's servants. The carriage belonged to [Messrs. E. F. and G. H.] of Street, Calcutta, livery stable-keepers, employed by the defendant to supply him with carriages and horses ; and the person under whose charge and control the said carriage was, was the servant of the said [Messrs. E. F. and G. H.]

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

2. The defendant does not admit, that the said carriage was turned out of Harrington Street either negligently, suddenly, or without warning, or at a rapid or dangerous pace.

3. The defendant says, that the plaintiff might and could, by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence, have seen the said carriage approaching him, and avoided any collision with it.

4. The defendant does not admit the statements of the third paragraph of the plaint.

No. 89.

FOR LIBEL; THE WORDS BEING LIBELLOUS IN THEMSELVES.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant published in a newspaper, called the [or, in a letter addressed to E. F.], the following words concerning the plaintiff :—

[Set forth the words used.]

2. That the said publication was false and malicious.

[Demand of judgment.]

Note.—If the libel was in a language not the language of the Court, set out the libel *verbatim* in the foreign language in which it was published, and then proceed thus :—“Which said words, being translated into the language, have the meaning and effect following and were so understood by the persons to whom they were so published, that is to say (*here set out a literal translation of the libel in the language of the Court.*)

No. 90.

FOR LIBEL; THE WORDS NOT BEING LIBELLOUS IN THEMSELVES

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the plaintiff (is, and) was, on and before the day of 18 , a merchant doing business in the city of .

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant published in a newspaper, called the (or, in a letter addressed to E. F., or otherwise how published), the following words concerning the plaintiff :—

(“A. B. of this city has modestly retired to foreign lands. It is said that creditors to the amount of rupees are anxiously seeking his address.”)

3. That the defendant meant thereby that (the plaintiff has absconded to avoid his creditors, and with intent to defraud them).

4. That the said publication was false and malicious.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 91.

FOR SLANDER; THE WORDS BEING ACTIONABLE IN THEMSELVES.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant falsely and maliciously spoke, in the hearing of E. F. (or, sundry persons), the following words concerning the plaintiff : (“He is a thief.”)

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE--*Continued.*

2. That, in consequence of the said words, the plaintiff lost his situation as in the employ of

(*Demand of judgment.*)

No. 92.

FOR SLANDER; THE WORDS NOT BEING ACTIONABLE IN THEMSELVES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant falsely and maliciously said to one E. F. concerning the plaintiff : [“He is a young man of remarkably easy conscience.”]

2. That the plaintiff was then seeking employment as a clerk, and the defendant meant, by the said words, that the plaintiff was not trustworthy as a clerk.

3. That in consequence of the said words [the said E. F., refused to employ the plaintiff as a clerk.]

(*Demand of judgment.*)

No. 93.

FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant obtained a warrant of arrest from [a Magistrate of the said city, or, as the case may be] on a charge of , and the plaintiff was arrested thereon, and imprisoned for [days, or hours, and gave bail in the sum of rupees to obtain his release.]

2. That in so doing, the defendant acted maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause.

3. That on the day of 18 , the said Magistrate dismissed the complaint of the defendant, and acquitted the plaintiff.

4. That many persons, whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, hearing of the said arrest, and supposing the plaintiff to be a criminal, have ceased to do business with him ; or, that, in consequence of the said arrest, the plaintiff lost his situation as clerk to one E. F., or, that by reason of the premises the plaintiff suffered pain of body and mind, and was prevented from transacting his business, and was injured in his credit, and incurred expense in obtaining his release from the said imprisonment and in defending himself against the said complaint.

(*Demand of judgment.*)

D.—PLAINTS IN SUITS FOR SPECIFIC PROPERTY.

No. 94.

BY THE ABSOLUTE OWNER FOR THE POSSESSION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That X. Y. was the absolute owner [of the estate, or, the share of the estate, called , situate in the district of , the Government-revenue of which is rupees , and the estimated value , rupees, or, of the house No. , street in the town of Calcutta, the estimated value of which is rupees .]

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

2. That on the day of 18 , Z. illegally dispossessed the said X. Y. of the said estate [or share or house].

3. That the said X. Y. has since died intestate, leaving the plaintiff, the said A. B., his heir him surviving.

4. That the defendant withholds the possession of the estate [or share or house] from the plaintiff.

The plaintiff prays judgment :—

- (1) for the possession of the said premises ;
- (2) for rupees compensation for withholding the same.

Another Form.

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of the plaintiff, by an instrument in writing, let to the defendant a house and premises [No. 52, Russel Street, in the] for a term of five years from the day of , at the monthly rent of 800 rupees.

2. By the said instrument the defendant covenanted to keep the said house and premises in good and tenantable repair.

3. The said instrument also contained a clause of re-entry, entitling the plaintiff to re-enter upon the said house and premises, in case the rent thereby reserved, whether demanded or not, should be in arrear for twenty-one days, or in case the defendant should make default in the performance of any covenant upon his part to be performed.

4. On the day of 18 , a month's rent became due, and on the day of 18 , another month's rent became due ; on the day of 18 , both had been in arrear for twenty-one days, and both are still due.

5. On the same day of 18 , the house and premises were not and are not now in good or tenantable repair, and it would require the expenditure of a large sum of money to re-instate the same in good and tenantable repair, and the plaintiff's reversion is much depreciated in value. The plaintiff claims—

- (1) possession of the said house and premises ;
- (2) rupees for arrears of rent ;
- (3) rupees compensation for the defendant's breach of his covenant to repair ;
- (4) rupees for the occupation of the house and premises from the the day of 18 to the day of recovering possession.

No. 95.

BY THE TENANT

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That one E. F., is the absolute owner of [a piece of land in the town of Calcutta , bounded as follows :], the estimated value of which is rupees

2. That on the day of 18 , the said E. F., let the said premises to the plaintiff for years, from .

3. That the defendant withholds the possession thereof from the plaintiff.

{ Demand of judgment. }

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

No. 96.

FOR MOVEABLE PROPERTY WRONGFULLY TAKEN.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff owned [or was possessed of] one hundred barrels of flour, the estimated value of which is rupees.

2. That on that day, at , the defendant took the same.

The plaintiff prays judgment :—

(1) for the possession of the said goods, or for rupees in case such possession cannot be had ;

(2) for rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

No. 97.

FOR MOVEABLE PROPERTY WRONGFULLY DETAINED.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff owned [or, state facts showing a right to the possession] the goods mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed [or describe the goods,] the estimated value of which is rupees.

2. That from that day until the commencement of this suit the defendant has detained the same from the plaintiff.

3. That before the commencement of this suit, to wit, on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded the same from the defendant, but he refused to deliver them.

The plaintiff prays judgment :—

(1) for the possession of the said goods, or for rupees, in case such possession cannot be had ;

(2) for rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

The Schedule.

No. 98.

AGAINST A FRAUDULENT PURCHASER AND HIS TRANSFEREE WITH NOTICE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant [C. D.,] for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to sell him certain goods, represented to the plaintiff that [he was solvent, and worth rupees over all his liabilities.]

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell and deliver to the said C. D. [one hundred boxes of tea], the estimated value of which is rupees.

3. That the said representations were false, and were then known by the said C. D. to be so. [Or, That at the time of making the said representations, the said C. D. was insolvent, and knew himself to be so.]

4. That the said C. D. afterwards transferred the said goods to the defendant E. F. without consideration [or who had notice of the falsity of the representation.]

The plaintiff prays judgment :—

(1) for the possession of the said goods, or for rupees, in case such possession cannot be had ;

(2) for rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

E.—PLAINTS IN SUITS FOR SPECIAL RELIEF.

No. 99.

FOR RESCISSION OF A CONTRACT ON THE GROUND OF MISTAKE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant represented to the plaintiff that a certain piece of ground belonging to the defendant, situated at , contained (ten bighas.)

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to purchase the same at the price of rupees in the belief that the said representation was true, and signed an instrument of agreement, of which a copy is hereto annexed. But no conveyance of the same has been executed to him.

3. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff paid the defendant rupees as part of such purchase-money.

4. That the said piece of ground contained in fact only (five bighas.)

The plaintiff prays judgment—

- (1) for rupees, with interest from the day of 18 ;
- (2) that the said agreement of purchase be delivered up and cancelled.

No. 100.

FOR AN INJUNCTION RESTRAINING WASTE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff is the absolute owner of (*describe the property.*)

2. That the defendant is in possession of the same under a lease from the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has (cut down a number of valuable trees, and threatens to cut down many more for the purpose of sale) without the consent of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff prays judgment, that the defendant be restrained by injunction from committing or permitting any further waste on the said premises.

(*Pecuniary compensation might also be prayed.*)

No. 101.

FOR ABATEMENT OF A NUISANCE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, the absolute owner of (the house No. Street, Calcutta.)

2. That the defendant is, and at all the said times was, the absolute owner of (a plot of ground in the same street).

3. That on the day of 18 , the defendant erected upon his said plot a slaughter-house, and still maintains the same ; and from that day until the present time has continually caused cattle to be brought and killed there (and has caused the blood and offal to be thrown into the street opposite the said house of the plaintiff.)

4. That (the plaintiff has been compelled, by reason of the premises, to abandon the said house, and has been unable to rent the same.)

The plaintiff prays judgment, that the said nuisance be abated.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

No. 102.

FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE DIVERSION OF A WATER-COURSE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

[As in Form No. 81.]

The plaintiff prays judgment, that the defendant be restrained by injunction from diverting the water as aforesaid.

No. 103.

FOR RESTORATION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY, THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION,
AND FOR AN INJUNCTION.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff is, and at all times hereinafter mentioned was, the owner of [a portrait of his grandfather, which was executed by an eminent painter], and of which no duplicate exists [or, state any facts showing that the property is of a kind that cannot be replaced by money.]

2. That on the day of 18 , he deposited the same for safe keeping with the defendant.

3. That on the day of 18 , he demanded the same from the defendant and offered to pay all reasonable charges for the storage of the same.

4. That the defendant refuses to deliver the same to the plaintiff and threatens to conceal, dispose of, cut or injure the same if required to deliver it up.

5. That no pecuniary compensation would be an adequate compensation to the plaintiff for the loss of the [painting].

The plaintiff prays judgment :—

- (1) that the defendant be restrained by injunction from disposing of, injuring or concealing the said (painting) ;
- (2) that he return the same to the plaintiff.

No. 104.

INTERPLEADER.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That before the date of the claims hereinafter mentioned, one G. H. deposited with the plaintiff [describe the property] for (safe keeping).

2. That the defendant, C. D., claims the same (under an alleged assignment thereof to him from the said G. H.)

3. That the defendant, E. F., also claims the same (under an order of the said G. H. transferring the same to him.)

4. That the plaintiff is ignorant of the respective rights of the defendants.

5. That he has no claim upon the said property, and is ready and willing to deliver it to such persons as the Court shall direct.

6. That this suit is not brought by collusion with either of the defendants.

The plaintiff prays judgment :—

- (1) that the defendants be restrained, by injunction, from taking any proceedings against the plaintiff in relation thereto ;
- (2) that they be required to interplead together concerning their claims to the said property ;

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

(3) that some person be authorized to receive the said property pending such litigation :

(4) that upon delivering the same to such (person), the plaintiff be discharged from all liability to either of the defendants in relation thereto.

No. 105.

ADMINISTRATION BY CREDITOR.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. E. F., late of , was at the time of his death, and his estate still is, indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of (here insert nature of debt and security, if any).

2. The said E. F. made his will, dated the day of , and thereof appointed C. D. executor [or, devised his estate in trust, &c., or, died intestate, as the case may be.]

3. The said will was proved by the said C. D. (or, Letters of administration were granted, &c.)

4. The defendant has possessed himself of the moveable (and immoveable, or the proceeds of the immoveable) property the said E. F. and has not paid the plaintiff his said debt.

5. The said E. F., died on or about the day of .

6. The plaintiff prays that an account may be taken of the moveable (and immoveable) property of the said E. F., deceased, and that the same may be administered under the decree of the Court.

No. 106.

ADMINISTRATION BY SPECIFIC LEGATEE.

(Title.)

[Alter Form No. 105 thus :—]

[Omit paragraph 1 and commence paragraph 2] E. F., late of , duly made his last will, dated the day of , and thereof appointed C. D. executor, and by such will bequeathed to the plaintiff (here state the specific legacy.)

For paragraph 4 substitute—

The defendant is in possession of the moveable property of the said E. F., and, amongst other things, of the said (here name the subject of the specific bequest.)

For the commencement of paragraph 6 substitute—

The plaintiff prays that the defendant may be ordered to deliver to him the said (here name the subject of the specific bequest), or that, &c.

No. 107.

ADMINISTRATION BY PECUNIARY LEGATEE.

(Title.)

[Alter Form No. 105 thus :—]

[Omit paragraph 1 and substitute for paragraph 2] E. F., late of , duly made his last will, dated the day of , and thereof appointed C. D. executor, and by such will bequeathed to the plaintiff a legacy of rupees.

In paragraph 4, substitute "legacy," for "debt."

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

Another Form.

<i>Between E. F.</i>	... and Plaintiff.
<i>G. H.</i>	... and Defendant.

E. F., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. *A. B.* of *K* in the duly made his last will, dated the [first day of March, 1873], whereby he appointed the defendant and *M. N.* [who died in the testator's lifetime] executors thereof, and bequeathed his property, whether moveable or immoveable, to his executors in trust, to pay the rents and income thereof to the plaintiff for his life; and after his decease, and in default of his having a son who should attain twenty-one, or a daughter who should attain that age or marry, upon trust as to his immoveable property for the person who would be the testator's heir-at-law, and as to his moveable property for the persons who would be the testator's next-of-kin if he had died intestate at the time of the death of the plaintiff, and such failure of his issue as aforesaid.

2. The testator died on the [first day of July, 1878,] and his will was proved by the defendant on the [fourth day of October, 1878]. The plaintiff has not been married.

3. The testator was at his death entitled to moveable and immoveable property; the defendant entered into the receipt of the rents of the immoveable property and got in the moveable property; he has sold some part of the immoveable property.

The plaintiff claims—

- (1) to have the moveable and immoveable property of *A. B.* administered in this Court, and for that purpose to have all proper directions given and accounts taken;
- (2) such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

<i>Between E. F.</i>	... and Plaintiff,
<i>G. H.</i>	... and Defendant.

Written Statement of Defendant.

1. *A. B.*'s will contained a charge of debts; he died insolvent; he was entitled at his death to some immoveable property which the defendant sold, and which produced the nett sum of rupees , and the testator had some moveable property which the defendant got in, and which produced the nett sum of rupees.

2. The defendant applied the whole of the said sums and the sum of rupees which the defendant received from rents of the immoveable property in the payment of the funeral and testamentary expenses and some of the debts of the testator,

3. The defendant made up his accounts and sent a copy thereof to the plaintiff on the [tenth day of January, 1880], and offered the plaintiff free access to the vouchers to verify such accounts, but he declined to avail himself of the defendant's offer.

4. The defendants submits that the plaintiff ought to pay the costs of this suit.

No. 108.

EXECUTION OF TRUSTS.

IN THE COURT OF , AT
Civil Suit, No.

A. B. of ,
against

C. D. of ,
of the beneficiaries]

... Plaintiff,

the beneficiary [or, one
... Defendant.

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That he is one of the trustees under an instrument of settlement bearing date on or about the day of made upon the marriage of *E. F.* and *G. H.*, the

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

father and mother of the defendant [*or*, an instrument of assignment of the estate and effects of E. F. for the benefit of C. D., the defendant, and other creditors of E. F.)

2. The said A. B. has taken upon himself the burden of the said trust, and is in possession of [*or*, of the proceeds of] the moveable and immoveable property conveyed [*or* assigned] by the before-mentioned deed.

3. The said C. D. claims to be entitled to a beneficial interest under the before-mentioned deed.

4. The plaintiff is desirous to account for all the rents and profits of the said immoveable property [and the proceeds of the sale of the said, *or* of part of the said, immoveable property, *or* moveable, *or* the proceeds of the sale of, *or* of part of, the said moveable, property, *or* the profits of accruing to the plaintiff as such trustee in the execution of the said trust]; and he prays that the Court will take the accounts of the said trust, and also that the whole of the said trust-estate may be administered in the Court for the benefit of the said C. D., the defendant, and all other persons who may be interested in such administration, in the presence of the said C. D. and such other persons so interested as the Court may direct, or that the said C. D. may show good cause to the contrary.

[*N. B.*—Where the suit is by a beneficiary, the plaint may be modelled, *mutatis mutandis*, on the plaint by a legatee.]

No. 109.

FORECLOSURE OR SALE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. By a mortgage-deed dated the day of 18 , a house with the garden and appurtenances, situated within the jurisdiction of this Court, were conveyed by the defendant to him the plaintiff, his heirs [*or* executors, administrators,] and assigns, for securing the principal sum of Rs. together with interest thereon at the rate of Rs. per centum per annum, subject to redemption upon payment by the said defendant of the said principal and interest at a day long since past.

2. There is now due from the defendant to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. for principal and interest on the said mortgage.

3. The plaintiff prays (a) that the Court will order the defendant to pay him the said sum of Rs. with such further interest as may accrue between the filing of the plaint and the day of payment, and also the costs of this suit, on some day to be named by the Court, and in default that the right to redeem the said mortgaged premises may be foreclosed and the plaintiff placed in possession of the same premises; or (b) that the said premises may be sold, and the proceeds applied in and towards the payment of the amount of the said principal, interest and costs; and (c) that, if such proceeds shall not be sufficient for the payment in full of such amount, the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the amount of the deficiency with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum until realization; and (d) that for that purpose all proper directions may be given and accounts taken by the Court.

No. 110.

REDEMPTION.

(Title.)

(Alter Form No. 109 thus :—)

Transpose parties and also the facts in paragraph 1.

For paragraph 2, substitute—

2. There is now due from the plaintiff to the defendant, for principal and interest on the said mortgage, the sum of Rs. , which the plaintiff is ready and willing

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

to pay to the defendant, of which the defendant, before filing this plaint, had notice.

For paragraph 3, substitute—

The plaintiff prays that he may redeem the said premises and that the defendant may be ordered to reconvey the same to him upon payment of the said sum of Rs. and interest, with such costs (if any), as the Court may order, upon a day to be named by the Court, and that the Court will give all proper directions for the preparation and execution of such re-conveyance and doing such other acts as may be necessary to put him into possession of the said premises, freed from the said mortgage.

No. 111.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE No. 1.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. By an agreement dated the day of and signed by the above-named defendant, C. D., he the said C. D. contracted to buy of [or sell to] him certain immoveable property therein described and referred to, for the sum of rupees.

2. He has applied to the said C. D. specifically to perform the said agreement on his part, but he has not done so.

3. The said A. B. has been and still is ready and willing specifically to perform the agreement on his part of which the said C. D. has had notice.

4. The plaintiff prays that the Court will order the said C. D. specifically to perform the said agreement and to do all acts necessary to put the said A. B. in full possession of the said property [or to accept a conveyance and possession of the said property] and to pay the costs of the suit.

[N. B.—In suit for delivery up, to be cancelled, of any agreement, omit paragraphs 2 and 3, and substitute a paragraph stating generally the grounds for requiring the agreement to be delivered up to be cancelled—such as that the plaintiff signed it by mistake, under duress, or by the fraud of the defendant—and alter the prayer according to the relief sought.]

No. 112.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE No. 2.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant was absolutely entitled to certain immoveable property described in the agreement hereto annexed.

2. That on the same day, the plaintiff and the defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

3. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff tendered rupees to the defendant, and demanded a conveyance of the said property.

4. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff again demanded such conveyance. [Or, That the defendant refused to convey the same to the plaintiff.]

5. That the defendant has not executed such conveyance.

6. That the plaintiff is still ready and willing to pay the purchase-money of the said property to the defendant.

The plaintiff prays judgment—

(1) that the defendant execute to the plaintiff a sufficient conveyance of the said property [following the terms of the agreement] ;

(2) for rupees compensation for withholding the same.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

No. 113.

PARTNERSHIP.

(Title)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. He and the said C. D., the defendant, have been for the space of years [or months] last past carrying on business together at within the jurisdiction of his Court, under certain articles of partnership in writing, signed by them respectively [or, under a certain deed sealed and executed by them respectively, or, under a verbal agreement between them, the said plaintiff and defendant.]

2. Divers disputes and differences have arisen between the plaintiff and defendant as such partners, whereby it has become impossible to carry on the said business in partnership with advantage to the partners.

3. The plaintiff desires to have the partnership dissolved, and he is ready and willing to bear his share of the debts and obligations of the partnership according to the terms of the said articles [or deed, or agreement.]

4. The plaintiff prays the Court to decree a dissolution of the said partnership, and that the accounts of the said partnership-trading may be taken by the Court, and the assets thereof realized, and that each party may be ordered to pay into Court any balance due from him upon such partnership-account; and that the debts and liabilities of the said partnership may be paid and discharged, and that the costs of the suit may be paid, out of the partnership-assets, and that any balance remaining of such assets, after such payment and discharge, and the payment of the said costs, may be divided between the plaintiff and defendant, according to the terms of the said articles [or deed, or agreement], or that, if the said assets shall prove insufficient, he the plaintiff and the said defendant may be ordered to contribute in such proportions as shall be just to a fund to be raised for the payment and discharge of such debts, liabilities and costs. And to give such other relief as the Court shall think fit.

This plaint was filed by of , pleader for the plaintiff, [or by].

[N. B.—In suits for winding-up of any partnership, omit the prayer for dissolution: but instead thereof insert a paragraph stating the fact of the partnership having been dissolved.]

No. 114.

FORMS OF CONCISE STATEMENTS.

[Code of Civil Procedure, section 58.]

Money lent.

The plaintiff's claim is rs. for money lent [and interest].

Several demands.

The plaintiff's claim is rs. whereof rs. is for the price of goods sold, and rs. for money lent, and rs. for interest.

Rent.

The plaintiff's claim is rs. for arrears of rent.

Salary, &c.

The plaintiff's claim is rs. for arrears of salary as a clerk (or, as the case may be).

Interest.

The plaintiff's claim is rs. for interest upon money lent.

General average.

The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a general average contribution.

Freight, &c.

The plaintiff's claim is rs. for freight and demurrage.

Banker's balance.

The plaintiff's claim is rs. for money deposited with the defendant as a banker.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE, — *Continued.*

Fees, &c., as pleader.	The plaintiff's claim is [and rs. money expended] as a pleader.	rs. for fees for work done
Commission,	The plaintiff's claim is (state character—as auctioneer, cotton-broker, &c).	rs. for commission earned as
Medical attendance.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for medical attendances.
Return of premium.	The plaintiff's claim is paid upon policies of insurance.	rs. for a return of premiums
Ware house-rent.	The plaintiff's claim is goods.	rs. for the warehousing of
Carriages of goods.	The plaintiff's claim is by railway.	rs. for the carriage of goods
Use and occupation of house.	The plaintiff's claim is tion of a house.	rs. for the use and occupa-
Hire of goods.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for the hire of (furniture.)
Work done.	The plaintiff's claim is veyor.)	rs. for work done as a (sur-
Board and lodging.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for board and lodging.
Schooling.	The plaintiff's claim is and) tuition of X. Y.	rs. for the (board, lodging
Money received.	The plaintiff's claim is defendant as pleader (or factor, or collector, or &c.) of the plaintiff.	rs. for money received, by the
Fees of office.	The plaintiff's claim is defendant under colour of the office of	rs. for fees received by the
Money over-paid.	The plaintiff's claim is overcharged for the carriage of goods by railway.	rs. for a return of money
The plaintiff's claim is as	rs. for a return of fees overcharged by the defendant	rs. for a return of fees overcharged by the defendant
Return of money by stake-holder.	The plaintiff's claim is deposited with the defendant as stake-holder.	rs. for a return of money
Money won from stake-holder.	The plaintiff's claim is the defendant as stake-holder, and become payable to plaintiff.	rs. for money entrusted to
Money entrusted to agent.	The plaintiff's claim is entrusted to the defendant as agent of the plaintiff.	rs. for a return of money
Money obtained by fraud.	The plaintiff's claim is obtained from the plaintiff by fraud.	rs. for a return of money
Money paid by mistake.	The plaintiff's claim is paid to the defendant by mistake.	rs. for a return of money
Money paid for consideration which has failed.	The plaintiff's claim is paid to the defendant for (work to be done, or, work left undone ; or, a bill to be taken up, or, a bill not taken up ; or, &c.)	rs. for a return of money
Money paid by surety for defendant.	The plaintiff's claim is paid as a deposit upon shares to be allotted.	rs. for a return of money
Rent paid.	The plaintiff's claim is defendant as his surety.	rs. for money paid for the
Money paid on accommodation bill.	The plaintiff's claim is due by the defendant.	rs. for money paid for rent
Contribution by surety.	The plaintiff's claim is accepted: (or indorsed) for the defendant's accommodation.	rs. upon a bill of exchange
By co-debtor.	The plaintiff's claim is respect of money paid by the plaintiff as surety.	rs. for a contribution in
	The plaintiff's claim is respect of a joint debt of the plaintiff and the defendant, paid by the plaintiff.	rs. for a contribution in

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

Money paid for calls.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for money paid for calls upon shares, against which the defendant was bound to indemnify the plaintiff.
Money payable under award.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for money payable under an award.
Life policy.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a policy of insurance upon the life of X. Y., deceased.
Money-bond.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a bond to secure payment of rs. and interest.
Foreign judgment.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a judgment of the Court in (the Empire of Russia.)
	The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a cheque drawn by the defendant.
Bills of exchange, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a bill of exchange accepted (or drawn, or indorsed) by the defendant.
	The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a promissory note made (or indorsed) by the defendant.
	The plaintiff's claim is rs. against the defendant, A. B., as acceptor, and against the defendant, C. D., as drawer (or indorser) of a bill of exchange.
Surety.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. against the defendant as surety for the price of goods sold.
	The plaintiff's claim is rs. against the defendant, A. B., as principal, and against the defendant, C. D., as surety, for the price of goods sold (or for arrears of rent, or for money lent, or for money received by the defendant, A. B., as traveller for the plaintiff, or &c.)
Calls.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for calls upon shares.
	<i>Indorsement for Costs, &c.</i>
	(Add to the above forms) and rs. for costs; and if the amount claimed be paid to the plaintiff or his pleader within days (or if the summons is to be served out of the jurisdiction, insert the time for appearance limited by the order) from the service hereof, further proceedings will be stayed.
	<i>Damages and other Claims.</i>
Agent, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of contract to employ the plaintiff as traveller.
	The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongful dismissal from the defendant's employment as traveller (and rs. for arrears of wages.)
	The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the defendant's wrongfully quitting the plaintiff's employment as manager.
	The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of duty as factor (or, &c.,) of the plaintiff (and rs. for money received as factor, or, &c.)
Apprentice.	The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of the terms of a deed of apprenticeship of X. Y. to the defendant (or plaintiff.)
Arbitration.	The plaintiff's claim is for damages for non-compliance with the award of X. Y.
Assault, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is for damages for assault (and false imprisonment, and for malicious prosecution).
By husband and wife.	The plaintiff's claim is for damages for assault and false imprisonment of the plaintiff, C. D.
Against husband and wife.	The plaintiff's claim is for damages for assault by the defendant, C. D.
Pleader.	The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury by the defendant's negligence as pleader of the plaintiff.
Bailment.	The plaintiff's claim is for damages for negligence in the custody of goods (and for wrongfully detaining the same.)

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

Pledge. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for negligence in the keeping of goods pawned (and for wrongfully detaining the same).

Hire. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for negligence in the custody of furniture (*or*, a carriage) lent on hire, (and for wrongfully, &c.).

Banker. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully neglecting (*or* refusing) to pay the plaintiff's cheque.

Bill. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to accept the plaintiff's drafts.

Bond. The plaintiff's claim is upon a bond conditioned not to carry on the trade of a .

Carrier. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for refusing to carry the plaintiff's goods by railway.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for refusing to carry the plaintiff by railway.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of duty in and about the carriage and delivery of coals by railway.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of duty in and about the carriage and delivery of machinery by sea.

Charter-party. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of charter-party of ship (*Mary.*)

Claim for return of goods ; damages. The plaintiff's claim is for return of household furniture, (*or*, &c.) or their value, and for damages for detaining the same.

Damages for depriving of goods. The plaintiff's claim is for wrongfully depriving plaintiff of goods, household furniture, &c.

Defamation, The plaintiff's claim is for damages for libel.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for slander.

Wrongful distress. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for improperly distraining.

[*This Form shall be sufficient whether the distress complained of be wrongful or excessive, or irregular.*]

Ejectment. * No. in Street, or of a farm called Blackacre, situate in the of in the of .

To Establish title and recover rents. The plaintiff's claim is to establish his title to [*here describe property*] and to recover the rents thereof.

[*The two previous Forms may be combined.*]

Fishery. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for infringement of a plaintiff's right of fishing.

Fraud. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for fraudulent misrepresentation on the sale of a horse (*or* a business, *or* shares *or*, &c.)

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for fraudulent misrepresentation of the credit of A. B.

Guarantee. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract of guarantee for A. B.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to indemnify the plaintiff as the defendant's agent to distrain.

Insurance. The plaintiff's claim is for a loss under a policy upon the ship [*Royal Charter*], and freight of cargo (*or* for return of premiums).

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

[*This Form shall be sufficient whether the loss claimed be total or partial.*]

Fire insurance.

The plaintiff's claim is for a loss under a policy of fire-insurance upon a house and furniture.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to insure a house.

Landlord and tenant.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of contract to keep a house in repair.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breaches of covenants contained in a lease of a firm.

Medical man.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff from the defendant's negligence as a medical man.

Mischievous animal.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury by the defendant's dog.

Negligence.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff by the negligent driving of the defendant or his servants.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff while a passenger on the defendant's railway by the negligence of the defendant's servants.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff at the defendant's railway-station from the defective condition of the station.

The plaintiff's claim is as executor of A. B., deceased, for damages for the death of the said A. B., from injuries received while a passenger on the defendant's railway, by the negligence of the defendant's servants.

Act VIII of 1885.

Promise of marriage.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of promise of marriage.

Sale of goods.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of contract to accept and pay for goods.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for non-delivery (or short delivery, or defective quality, or other breach of contract of sale) of cotton (or, &c.).

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of warranty of a horse.

Sale of land.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to sell (or purchase) land.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to let (or take) a house.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to sell (or purchase) the lease, with good-will, fixtures and stock-in-trade of a public-house.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of covenant for title (or for quiet enjoyment, or, &c.) in a conveyance of land.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully entering the plaintiff's land and drawing water from his well (or cutting his grass, or felling his timber, or pulling down his fences, or removing his gate, or using his road or path, or crossing his field, or depositing sand there, or carrying away gravel from thence, or carrying away stones from his river.)

Trespass on land.

Support.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully taking away the support of plaintiff's land (or house, or mine).

Way.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully obstructing a way (public highway, or private way.)

Water-Course, &c.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully diverting (or obstructing, or polluting, or diverting water from) a water-course.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully discharging water upon the plaintiff's land (or into the plaintiff's mine).

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully obstructing the plaintiff's use of a well.

Pasture.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's right of pasture.

[*This Form shall be sufficient whatever the nature of the right to pasture be.*]

Light.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for obstructing the access of light to plaintiff's house.

Patent.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's patent.

Copyright.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's copyright.

Trademark.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully using (or imitating) the plaintiff's trade mark.

Work.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to build a ship (or to repair a house, &c.)

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to employ the plaintiff to build a ship, &c.

Nuisance.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages to his house, trees, crops, &c., caused by noxious vapours from the defendant's factory, (or, &c.)

The plaintiff's claim is for damages from nuisance by noise from the defendant's works (or stables, or, &c.)

Injunction.

(*Add to indorsement*) :—and for an injunction.

(*Add to indorsement where claim is to land, or to establish title, or both*) :—

Mesne profits.

and for mesne profits.

Arrears of rent.

and for an account of rents or arrears of rent.

Breach of covenant.

and for breach of covenant for (repairs.)

1. *Creditor to administer Estate.*

The plaintiff's claim is as a creditor of X. Y., of _____, deceased, to have the moveable and immoveable property of the said X. Y. administered. The defendant, C. D., is sued as the administrator of the said X. Y. [and the defendants, E. F. and G. H., as his co-heirs at law.]

2. *Legatee to administer Estate.*

The plaintiff's claim is as a legatee under the will dated the _____ day of _____, 18____, of X. Y., deceased, to have the moveable and immoveable property of the said X. Y. administered. The defendant, C. D., is sued as the executor of the said X. Y. (and the defendants E. F. and G. H., as his devisees.)

3. *Partnership.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have an account taken of the partnership-dealings between the plaintiff and defendant (under articles of partnership dated the _____ day of _____), and to have the affairs of the partnership wound up.

4. *By Mortgagee.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have an account taken of what is due to him for principal, interest and costs on a mortgage dated the _____ day of _____, made between (parties) (or, by deposit of title-deeds,) and that the mortgage may be enforced by foreclosure or sale.

5. *By Mortgagor.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have an account taken of what, if anything, is due on a mortgage dated _____ and made between (parties), and to redeem the property comprised therein.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*6. *Raising Portions.*

The plaintiff's claim is that the sum of rs. which by a deed of settlement dated , was provided for the portions of the younger children of may be raised

7. *Execution of Trusts.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have the trusts of an indenture dated and made between (*parties*) carried into execution.

8. *Cancellation or Rectification.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have a deed dated and made between (*parties*) set aside or rectified.

9. *Specific Performance.*

The plaintiff's claim is for specific performance of an agreement dated the day of for the sale by the plaintiff to the defendant of certain (freehold) hereditaments at .

No. 115.

PROBATE.

1. *By an executor or legatee propounding a will in solemn form.*

The plaintiff claims to be executor of the last will dated the day of C. D., late of , deceased, who died on the day of , and to have the said will established. This summons is issued against you as one of the next-of-kin of the said deceased (*or, as the case may be.*)

2. *By an executor or legatee of a former will, or a next-of-kin, &c., of the deceased, seeking to obtain the revocation of a probate granted in common form.*

The plaintiff claims to be executor of the last will dated the day of C. D., late of , deceased, who died on the day of and to have the probate of a pretended will of the said deceased, dated the day of , revoked. This summons is issued against you as the executor of the said pretended will (*or, as the case may be.*)

3. *By an executor or legatee of a will when letters of administration have been granted as in an intestacy.*

The plaintiff claims to be executor of the last will of C. D., late of , deceased, who died on the day of , dated the day of .

The plaintiff claims that the grant of letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased obtained by you should be revoked, and probate of the said will granted to him.

4. *By a person claiming a grant of administration as a next-of-kin of the deceased, but whose interest as next-of-kin is disputed.*

The plaintiff claims to be the brother and sole next-of-kin of C. D., of , deceased, who died on the day of , intestate, and to have as such a grant of administration to the personal estate of the said intestate. This writ is issued against you because you have entered a caveat, and have alleged that you are the sole next-of-kin of the deceased (*or as the case may be:*)

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

No. 117.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

(Title.)

To.

dwelling at

NOTICE.—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necessary subsistence-money.

2. If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

WHEREAS _____ has instituted a suit against you for _____, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the _____ day of _____ 18____, at _____ o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above-named plaintiff; and, as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you, or send by your pleader _____, which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court this _____ day of _____ 18____.

[L. S.]

Judge.

NOTE.—If written statements are required, say—You are [or such a party is, as the case may be] required to put in a written statement by the _____ day of _____.

No. 118.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

(Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

(Title.)

To.

dwelling at

NOTICE.—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have summonses from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that

WHEREAS _____ has instituted a suit against you for _____, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

you have a right to call on the witness to produce on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necessary subsistence-money.

2. If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the

day of 18, at o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above-named plaintiff; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence; and you will bring with you, or send by your pleader

, which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 18

[L. S.]

Judge.

NOTE.—If written statement are required, say—You are [or such a party is, as the case may be] required to put in a written statement by the day of

No. 119.

SUMMONS TO APPEAR.

(Section 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

No. of suit.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

To

(Name, description and address.)

WHEREAS [here enter the name, description and address of the plaintiff] has instituted a suit in this Court against you [here state the particulars of the claim as in the register]: you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the day of at in the forenoon [If not specially required to appear in person, state—"in person or by a pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions"] to answer the above-named plaintiff [if the summons be for the final disposal of the suit, this further direction shall be added here; "and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day"]; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your agent) [here mention any document the production of which may be required by the plaintiff], which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 18

[L. S.]

Judge.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

No. 120.

ORDER FOR TRANSMISSION OF SUMMONS FOR SERVICE IN THE JURISDICTION OF ANOTHER COURT.

(Section 85 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF AT
 Civil Suit, No. of 18 .
 A. B. of
 against
 C. D. of

The day of 18 .

WHEREAS it is stated in the plaint that , the defendant in the above suit , is at present residing in , but that the right to sue accrued within the jurisdiction of this Court : it is ordered that a summons returnable on the day of 18 be forwarded for service on the said defendant, to the Court of with a duplicate of this proceeding.

[L. S.]

Judge.

No. 121.

TO ACCOMPANY RETURN OF SUMMONS OF ANOTHER COURT.

(Section 85 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF AT
 Civil Suit, No. of 18 .
 The day of 18 .
 A. B. of
 against
 C. D. of

Read the proceeding from the forwarding
 for service on in
 civil No. of that Court.

Read bailiff's endorsement on the back of the process stating that the and proof of the above having been duly taken by me on the (oath or) affirmation of and it is ordered that the be returned to the with a copy of this proceeding.

[L. S.]

Judge.

NOTE—This form will be applicable to process other than summons, the service of which may have to be effected in the same manner.

No. 122.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

(Section 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

(Title).

1. the undersigned defendant (or one of the defendants), disclaim all interest under the will of the said E. F. in the plaint, named (or, as heir-at-law, or, as next-of-kin, or one of the next-of-kin, of E. F., deceased, in the said plaint named.)

Or, I, the undersigned defendant, state that I admit (or deny) (here repeat in the language of the plaint the statements admitted or denied).

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

Or, I, the undersigned defendant, submit that, upon the facts stated in the plaint, it does not appear that there is any agreement which can be legally enforced [or, that it appears upon the said plaint that I am jointly liable with one E. F., who is not a party to the suit, and not severally liable as by the plaint appears, or, that it appears by the said plaint that G. H. should have been a joint-plaintiff with the said A. B. in the said suit, or, as the case may be].

Or, that the plaintiff has conveyed his interest in the said mortgage [or right to redeem] to one I. J. [or, that I have conveyed or assigned to H. L. by way of further charge for securing the sum of Rs. , the right to redeem in the property sought by the suit to be foreclosed],

Or, that since the dissolution of the partnership the plaintiff has executed an instrument, whereby the plaintiff covenants to discharge all debts and liabilities of the partnership, and generally to release me from all claims and liabilities either by or to himself and others in respect of the said partnership-trading [or, as the case may be].

*Signed C. D.,
Defendant.*

No. 123.

INTERROGATORIES.

Section 121 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT
Civil Suit, No. of 18

*A. B.
against*

C. D., E. F. and G. H.

Interrogatories on behalf of the above-named *A. B.* [or *C. D.*] for the examination of the above-named [*E. F.*, and *G. H.*, or *A. B.*]

1. Did not, &c.

2. Has not, &c.

The defendant *E. F.* is required to answer the interrogatories numbered .

The defendant *G. H.* is required to answer the interrogatories numbered .

No. 124.

FORM OF NOTICE TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS.

Section 131 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT
Civil Suit, No. of 18

*A. B.
against
C. D.*

Take notice that the plaintiff [or defendant] requires you to produce for his inspection the following documents referred to in your plaint [or written statement, or affidavit], dated the day of 18 .

Describe documents required.

X. Y., Pleader for the plaintiff [or the defendant.]

To Z.,
Pleader for the defendant [or plaintiff].

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

No. 125.

SUMMONS TO ATTEND AND GIVE EVIDENCE.

Sections 159 and 163 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS your attendance is required to _____ on behalf of the _____
in the above cause, you are hereby required [personally to appear before this
Court] on the _____ day of _____ 18____, at the hour of _____ A. M. [and] to
bring with you or to send to this Court _____

A sum of Rs. _____, being your travelling and other expenses and subsistence-
allowance for one day, is herewith sent. If you do not comply with this order,
you will be subject to the consequence of non-attendance laid down in the Code
of Civil Procedure, section 170.

Notice—(1). If you are summoned only to produce a document and not to
give evidence, you shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if you
cause such document to be produced in this Court on the day and hour aforesaid.

(2). If you are to be detained beyond the day aforesaid, a sum of Rs. _____
will be tendered to you for each day's attendance beyond the day specified.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court' this _____ day of _____ 18____.

[L. S.]

Judge.

No. 126.

Another Form.

No. of Suit.

IN THE COURT OF _____

AT _____

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

To

[Name, description and address.]

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the _____ day of _____
at _____ in the forenoon, to give evidence on behalf of the plaintiff [or the
defendant] in the above-mentioned suit, and to produce [*here describe with convenient
certainty any document the production of which may be required. If the summons
be only to give evidence, or if it be only to produce a document, it must be expressed
accordingly*], and you are not to depart thence until you have been examined
[or have produced the document] and the Court has risen, or unless you have
obtained the leave of the Court.

FORMS OF DECREES.

No. 127.

SIMPLE MONEY-DECREE.

(Title.)

Claim for

This cause coming on _____ for final disposal before _____ in the presence of _____
on the part of the plaintiff, and _____ on the part of the defendant, it is ordered that
the _____ do pay to _____ the sum of Rs. _____ with interest thereon
at the rate of _____ per cent. per _____ from _____ to the date of realization of the said sum.
and do also pay to the _____ the costs of this suit as taxed by the officer of the
Court, with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid from the date of taxation to the
date of realization,

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.**Costs of Suit.*

PLAINTIFF.				DEFENDANT.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
1. Stamp for plaint ...				Stamp for power ...			
2. Do. for power ...				Do. petition ...			
3. Do. exhibits ...				Pleader's fee ...			
4. Pleader's fees on Rs....				Subsistence for witnesses ...			
5. Translation-fee ...				Service of process ...			
6. Subsistence for witness for attendance.				Translation-fee ...			
7. Commissioner's fee ...				Commissioner's fee ...			
8. Service of process ...							
9. &c. ...							
TOTAL ...				TOTAL ...			

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

[L. S.]

Judge.

No. 128.

DECREE FOR SALE IN A SUIT BY A MORTGAGEE OR PERSON ENTITLED TO A LIEN.

(Title.)

It is ordered that it be referred to the Registrar [*or Taxing Officer*] to take an account of what is due to the plaintiff for principal and interest on the mortgage [*or lien*] mentioned in the plaint, and to tax the plaintiff's costs of this suit, and that the Registrar [*or Taxing Officer*] do declare in Court on the day of what he shall find to be due for principal and interest as aforesaid, and for costs; And upon the defendant paying into Court what shall be certified to be due to the plaintiff for principal and interest as aforesaid, together with the said costs, within six months from the date of declaring in Court the amount so due; it is ordered that the plaintiff do re-convey the said mortgaged premises free and clear from all incumbrances done by him, or any claiming by, from or under, him, and do deliver up to the defendant or to such person as he appoints all documents in his custody or power relating thereto, and that upon such re-conveyance being made, and documents being delivered up, the Registrar [*or Taxing Officer*] shall pay out to the plaintiff the said sum so paid in as aforesaid for principal, interest and costs; but in default of the defendant paying into Court such principal, interest and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, then it is ordered that the said mortgaged premises [*or the premises subject to the said lien*] be sold with the approbation of the Registrar [*or Taxing Officer*]. And it is ordered that the proceeds of such sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) be paid into Court, to the end that the same may be duly applied in payment of what shall be found due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, and that the balance (if any) shall be paid to the defendant or other person entitled to receive the same.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

No. 129.

FINAL DECREE FOR FORECLOSURE.

(Title.)

WHEREAS it appears to the Court that the defendant has not paid into Court the sum which was on the day of last declared in Court to be due to the plaintiff for principal and interest upon the mortgage in the plaint mentioned, and for costs, pursuant to the order made in this suit on the day of last, and that the period of six months has elapsed since the said day of .

It is ordered that the defendant do stand absolutely debarred of all right to redeem the said mortgaged premises.

No. 130.

PRELIMINARY ORDER—ADMINISTRATION-SUIT.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(Title.)

It is ordered that the following accounts and inquiries be taken and made ; that is to say :—

In creditor's suit—

1. That an account be taken of what is due to the plaintiff and all other the creditors of the deceased.

In suits by legatees—

2. An account be taken of the legacies given by the testator's will.

In suits by next-of-kin—

An inquiry be made and account taken of what, or of what share, if any, the plaintiff is entitled to as next-of-kin [or one of the next-of-kin] of the intestate.

[After the first paragraph, the Order will, where necessary, order, in a creditor's suit, inquiry and accounts for legatees, heirs-at-law and next-of-kin. In suits by claimants other than creditors, after the first paragraph, in all cases, an order to inquire and take an account of creditor's will follow the first paragraph, and such of the others as may be necessary will follow, omitting the first formal words. The form is continued as in a creditor's suit.]

3. An account of the funeral and testamentary expenses.

4. An account of the moveable property of the deceased come to the hands of the defendant, or to the hands of any other person by his order or for his use.

5. An inquiry what part (if any) of the moveable property of the deceased is outstanding and undisposed of.

6. And it is further ordered that the defendant do, on or before the day of next, pay into Court all sums of money which shall be found to have come to his hands, or to the hands of any person by his order or to his use.

7. And that if the Registrar shall find it necessary for carrying out the objects of the suit to sell any part of the moveable property of the deceased, that the same be sold accordingly, and the proceeds paid into Court.

8. And that Mr. E. F. be Receiver in the suit [or proceeding], and receive and get in all outstanding debts and outstanding moveable property of the deceased, and pay the same into the hands of the Registrar (and shall give security by bond for the due performance of his duties to the amount of rupees).

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

9. And it is further ordered that if the moveable property of the deceased be found insufficient for carrying out the objects of the suit, then the following further inquiries be made, and accounts taken, that is to say—

(a) an inquiry what immoveable property the deceased was seized of or entitled to at the time of his death ;

(b) an inquiry what are the incumbrances (if any) affecting the immoveable property of the deceased, or any part thereof ;

(c) an account, so far as possible, of what is due to the several incumbrancers, and to include a statement of the priorities of such of the incumbrancers as shall consent to the sale hereinafter directed.

10. And that the immoveable property of the deceased, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make up the fund in Court sufficient to carry out the object of the suit, be sold with the approbation of the Judge, free from incumbrances (if any) of such incumbrancers as shall consent to the sale, and subject to the incumbrances of such of them as shall not consent.

11. And it is ordered that *G. H.* shall have the conduct of the sale of the immoveable property, and shall prepare the conditions and contracts of sale subject to the approval of the Registrar, and that in case any doubt or difficulty shall arise the papers shall be submitted to the Judge to settle.

12. And it is further ordered that, for the purpose of the inquiries hereinbefore directed, the Registrar shall advertise in the newspapers according to the practice of the Court, or shall make such inquiries in any other way which shall appear to the Registrar to give the most useful publicity to such inquiries.

13. And it is ordered that the above inquiries and accounts be made and taken, and that all other acts ordered to be done be completed, before the day of , and that the Registrar do certify the result of the inquiries, and the accounts, and that all other acts ordered are completed, and have his certificate in that behalf ready for the inspection of the parties on the day of .

14. And, lastly, it is ordered, that this suit [or matter] stand adjourned for making final decree to the day of .

[Such part only of this order is to be used as is applicable to the particular case.]

No. 131.

FINAL DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION-SUIT BY A LEGATRE.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. It is ordered that the defendant do on or before the day of pay into Court the sum of Rs. , the balance by the said certificate found to be due from the said defendant on account of the estate of , the testator, and also the sum of Rs. for interest, at the rate of Rs. per centum per annum, from the day of to the day of , amounting together to the sum of Rs.

2. Let the Registrar [or Taxing Officer] of the said Court tax the costs of the plaintiff and defendant in this suit, and let the amount of the said costs, when so taxed, be paid out of the said sum of Rs. ordered to be paid into Court, as aforesaid, as follows :—

(a)—The costs of the plaintiff to Mr. , his attorney [or pleader], and the costs of the defendant to Mr. , his attorney [or pleader].

(b)—And (if any debts are due) with the residue of the said sum of Rs. after payment of the plaintiff's and defendant's costs as aforesaid, let the sums

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

found to be owing to the several creditors mentioned in the schedule to the Registrar's certificate, together with subsequent interest on such of the debts as bear interest, be paid; and after making such payments, let the amount coming to the several legatees mentioned in the schedule, together with subsequent interest (to be verified as aforesaid), be paid to them.

3. And if there should then be any residue, let the same be paid to the residuary legatee.

DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION-SUIT BY A LEGATEE, WHERE AN EXECUTOR IS HELD PERSONALLY LIABLE FOR THE PAYMENT OF LEGACIES.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. Declare that the defendant is personally liable to pay the legacy of Rs. bequeathed to the plaintiff;

2. And it is ordered that an account be taken of what is due for principal and interest on the said legacy;

3. And it is also ordered that the defendant do, within weeks after the date of the Registrar's certificate, pay to the plaintiff the amount of what the Registrar shall certify to be due for principal and interest;

4. And it is ordered that the defendant do pay the plaintiff his costs of suit, the same to be taxed in case the parties differ.

FINAL DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION-SUIT BY NEXT-OF-KIN.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. Let the Registrar of the said Court tax the costs of the plaintiff and defendant in the suit, and let the amount of the said plaintiff's costs, when so taxed, be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff out of the sum of Rs. , the balance by the said certificate found to be due from the said defendant on account of the personal estate of *E. F.*, the intestate, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the said Registrar, and let the defendant retain for her own use out of such sum her costs, when taxed.

2. And it is ordered that the residue of the said sum of Rs. , after payment of the plaintiff's and defendant's costs as aforesaid, be paid and applied by defendant as follows:—

(a).—Let the defendant, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the Registrar as aforesaid, pay one-third share of the said residue to the plaintiffs, *A. B.*, and *C.*, his wife, in her right, as the sister and one of the next-of-kin of the said *E. F.*, the intestate.

(b).—Let the defendant retain for her own use other third share of the said residue, as the mother, and one other of the next-of-kin of the said *E. F.*, the intestate.

(c).—And let the defendant, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the Registrar as aforesaid, pay the remaining one-third share of the said residue to *G. H.*, as the brother and the other next-of-kin of the said *E. F.*, the intestate.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

No. 132.

ORDER—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Section 215 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(Title.)

It is declared that the partnership in the plaint mentioned between the plaintiff and defendant ought to stand dissolved as from the day of , and it is ordered that the dissolution thereof as from that day be advertised in the Gazette, &c.

And it is ordered that be the Receiver of the partnership-estate and effects in this suit, and do get in all the outstanding book-debts and claims of the partnership.

And it is ordered that the following accounts be taken :—

1. An account of the credits, property and effects now belonging to the said partnership ;
2. An account of the debts and liabilities of the said partnership ;
3. An account of all dealings and transactions between the plaintiff and defendant, from the foot of the settled account exhibited in this suit and marked (A), and not disturbing any subsequent settled accounts.

And it is ordered that the good will of the business heretofore carried on by the plaintiff and defendant as in the plaint mentioned, and the stock-in-trade, be sold on the premises, and that the Registrar may, on the application of any of the parties, fix a reserved bidding for all or any of the lots at such sale, and that either of the parties is to be at liberty to bid at the sale.

And it is ordered that the above accounts be taken, and all the other acts required to be done be completed, before the day of , and that the Registrar do certify the result of the accounts, and that all other acts are completed, and have his certificate in that behalf ready for the inspection of the parties on the day of .

And, lastly, it is ordered that this suit stand adjourned for making a final decree to the day of .

No. 133.

PARTNERSHIP—FINAL DECREE.

Sections 215 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT
Civil Suit, No.

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

It is ordered that the fund now in Court, amounting to the sum of Rs. be applied as follows :—

1. In payment of the debts due by the partnership set forth in the Registrar's certificate, amounting in the whole to Rs. .

2. In payments of the costs of all parties in this suit, amounting to Rs. .

(These costs must be ascertained before the decree is drawn up.)

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

3. In payment of the sum of Rs. to the plaintiff as his share of the partnership-assets, of the sum of Rs. , being the residue of the said sum of Rs. now in Court, to the defendant as his share of the partnership-assets.

[Or, And that the remainder of the said sum of Rs. be paid to the said plaintiff] or defendant in part payment of the sum of Rs. certified to be due to him in respect of the partnership-accounts.]

And that the defendant [or plaintiff] do on or before the day of pay to the plaintiff (or defendant) the sum of Rs. being the balance of the said sum of Rs. due to him, which will then remain due.

No. 134.

CERTIFICATE OF NON-SATISFACTION OF DECREE.

Section 224 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit, No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

CERTIFIED that no [or partial *as the case may be, and if partial, state to what extent*] satisfaction of the decree of this Court, in Civil Suit No. of 18 , a copy of which is hereunto attached, has been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of this Court.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

[L. S.]

Judge.

No. 135.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY EXECUTION SHOULD NOT ISSUE.

Section 248 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT ,

Civil Suit, No. of 18 .

Miscellaneous, No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

WHEREAS has made application to this Court for execution of decree in Civil Suit No. 18 , this is to give you notice that you are to appear before this Court on the day of 18 , either in person, or by a pleader of this Court, or agent duly authorized and instructed, to show cause, if any, why execution should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

[L. S.]

Judge.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.—*Continued.*

No. 136.

WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY IN DEFENDANT'S POSSESSION
IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE FOR MONEY.

(Section 254 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

(Title.)

To THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS		was ordered, by decree of this Court, passed on the		day of	
		18		, in Suit No.	of 18
				to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs.	
				as noted in the margin; and whereas the	
				said sum of Rs.	has not been paid.
				These are to command you to attach the	
				moveable property of the said	as set
				forth in the list hereunto annexed, or which	
				shall be pointed out to you by the said	,
				and unless the said	shall pay to you the
				said sum of Rs.	together with Rs.
				the costs of this attachment, to hold the	
				same until further orders from this Court.	
				You are further commanded to return	
				this Warrant on or before the	day of
				18	, with an endorsement certifying
				the date and manner in which it has been	
				executed, or why it has not been executed.	

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

Schedule.[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 137.

WARRANT TO THE BAILIFF TO GIVE POSSESSION OF LAND, &c.

(Section 263 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

(Title.)

To THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

Whereas in the occupancy of has been decreed to , the plaintiff in this suit: you are hereby directed to put the said in possession of the same, and you are hereby authorized to remove any person* bound by the decree who may refuse to vacate the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

[L. S.]
Judge.

*Added by Act VII of 1888, s. 64.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.—*Continued.*

No. 138.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

Prohibitory Order, where the Property to be attached consists of moveable Property, to which the Defendant is entitled subject to a Lien or Right of some other Person to the immediate Possession thereof.
(Section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)
(Title.)

To
Whereas _____ has failed to satisfy
a decree passed against _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____ in favour of
for Rs. _____ : it is ordered that the defendant be, and is hereby, prohibited and
restrained, until the further order of this Court, from receiving from _____ the follow-
ing property in the possession of the said _____ that is to say, _____ to which the
defendant is entitled, subject to any claim of the said _____, and the said _____ is
hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from deliver-
ing the said property to any person or persons whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____ 18 _____
[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 139.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

Prohibitory Order, where the Property consists of Debts not secured by negotiable Instruments.
(Section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)
(Title.)

To
Whereas _____ has failed to satisfy
a decree passed against _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____, in Civil Suit,
No. _____ of 18 _____, in favour of _____ for Rs. _____ : it is ordered that the
defendant be, and is hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this
Court, from receiving from you a certain debt alleged now to be due from you to the
said defendant, namely, _____ and that you, the said _____, be, and you are hereby
prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from making payment
of the said debt, or any part thereof, to any person whomsoever.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____ 18 _____
[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 140.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

Prohibitory Order, where the property consists of Shares in a Public Company, &c.
(Section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)
(Title.)

To _____ Defendant, and to _____, Manager of
_____ Company.
Whereas _____ has failed to satisfy a
decree passed against _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____
in Civil Suit, No. _____ of 18 _____, in favour of _____ for Rs. _____

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

it is ordered that you, the defendant, be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained until the further order of this Court, from making any transfer of shares in the aforesaid Company, namely, or from receiving payment of any dividends thereof; and you, the Manager of the said Company, are hereby prohibited and restrained from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .
[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 141.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

Prohibitory Order, where the Property consists of Immoveable Property.

(Section 274 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

(Title.)

To

Defendant.

Whereas you have failed to satisfy a decree passed against you on the day of 18 , in Civil Suit, No. of 18 , in favour of for Rs. : it is ordered that you, the said , be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from alienating the property specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, by sale, gift, or otherwise, and that all persons be, and that they are hereby, prohibited from receiving the same by purchase, gift, or otherwise.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .
Schedule.

[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 142.

ATTACHMENT.

Prohibitory Order, where the Property consists of Money or of any Security in the Hands of a Court of Justice or Officer of Government.

(Sections 272 and 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF AT .
Civil Suit, No. of 18 .
A. B. of .
against .
C. D. of .

To

Sir,—The plaintiff having applied, under section of the Code of Civil Procedure, for an attachment of certain money now in your hands (*here state how the money is supposed to be in the hands of the person addressed, on what account &c.*), I request that you will hold the said money subject to the further order of this Court.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

[L. S.]

Judge.

Dated the day of 18 .

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

No. 143.

ORDER FOR PAYMENT TO THE PLAINTIFF, &C., OF MONEY, &C., IN THE
HANDS OF A THIRD PARTY.

(Section 277 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF AT .
 Civil Suit, No. of 18 .
 Miscellaneous, No. of 18 .
 A. B. of
against
 C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT AND TO

Whereas the following property has been attached in execution of a
 decree in Civil Suit, No. of 18, passed on the day of 18
 , in favour of for Rs. : it is ordered that the property so attached,
 consisting of Rs. in money, and Rs. in Currency-notes, or a sufficient
 part thereof to satisfy the said decree, shall be paid over by you the said
 , to , and that the said property, so far as may be necessary for the satisfaction
 of the said decree, shall be sold by you, the Bailiff of the Court, by public auction in
 the manner prescribed for sale in execution of decrees, and that the money which may
 be realized by such sale, or a sufficient part thereof to satisfy the said decree, shall be
 paid over to the said and the remainder if any, shall be paid to you, the
 said.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 144.

NOTICE TO ATTACHING CREDITOR.

(Section 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF AT .
 Civil Suit, No. of 18 .
 Miscellaneous, No. of 18 .
 A. B. of
against
 C. D. of

To

Whereas has made application to this Court for the removal of attach-
 ment on placed at your instance in execution of the decree in Civil Suit,
 No. of 18, this is to give you notice to appear before this Court on
 the day of 18, either in person or by a pleader of the Court duly
 instructed, to support your claim, as attaching creditor.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

[L. S.]
Judge.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

No. 145.

WARRANT OF SALE OF PROPERTY IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE FOR MONEY.

(Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF AT
 Civil Suit, No. of 18
 Miscellaneous, No. of 18
 A. B. of
 against
 C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

These are to command you to sell by auction, after giving day's previous notice, by affixing the same in this court-house, and after making due proclamation,* the property attached under a warrant from this Court dated the day of 18 , in execution of a decree in favour of in suit No. of 18 , or so much of the said property as shall realize the sum of Rs. , being the of the said decree and costs still remaining unsatisfied.

You are further commanded to return this warrant on or before the day of 18 , with an endorsement certifying the manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .
 [L. S.]
 Judge.

No. 146.

NOTICE TO PERSON IN POSSESSION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY SOLD IN EXECUTION.

(Section 300 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF AT
 Civil Suit, No. of 18 .
 A. B. of
 against
 C. D. of

To

Whereas has been* the purchaser at a sale by auction in execution of the decree in the above suit of now in your possession, you are hereby prohibited from delivering possession of the said to any person except the said

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .
 [L. S.]
 Judge.

* This proclamation shall specify the time, the place of sale, the property to be sold, the revenue assessed, should the property consist of land paying revenue to Government, and the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered, and as fairly and accurately as possible the other particulars required by section 287 to be specified.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

No. 147.

PROHIBITORY ORDER AGAINST PAYMENT OF DEBTS SOLD IN EXECUTION TO ANY
OTHER THAN THE PURCHASER.

(Section 301 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF AT
Civil Suit, No. of 18A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

and to

Whereas has become the purchaser at a public sale in execution of the decree in the above suit of certain debt due from you to you, that is to say, it is ordered that you be, and you are hereby, prohibited from receiving, and you from making payment of, the said debt to any person or persons except the said

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18
[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 148.

PROHIBITORY ORDER AGAINST THE TRANSFER OF SHARES SOLD IN EXECUTION.
(Section 301 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)IN THE COURT OF AT
Civil Suit, No. of 18A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

add Manager of Company.

Whereas has become the purchaser at a public sale in execution of the decree, in the above suit, of certain shares in the above Company, that is to say, of standing in the name of you, it is ordered that you be, and you are hereby, prohibited from making any transfer of the said shares to any person except the said the purchaser aforesaid, or from receiving any dividends thereon; and you, Manager of the said Company, from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the said, the purchaser aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18
[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 149.

ORDER CONFIRMING SALE OF LAND, &c.
(Section 312 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)IN THE COURT OF AT
Civil Suit, No. of 18A. B. of
against
C. D. of

Whereas the following land (or immoveable property) was on the day of 18 sold by the Bailiff of this Court in execution of the decree in this suit; and whereas days have elapsed and no application has been made (or objection allowed) to

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

the said sale, it is ordered that the said sale be, and the said sale is hereby, confirmed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .
Schedule.

[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 150.

CERTIFICATE OF SALE OF LAND.

(Section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF AT .
Civil Suit, No. of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

This is to certify that has been declared the purchaser at sale by public
auction on the day of 18 of

in execution of decree in

this suit, and that the said sale has been duly confirmed by the Court.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 151.

ORDER FOR DELIVERY TO CERTIFIED PURCHASER OF LAND AT A SALE IN
EXECUTION.

(Section 318 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF AT .
Civil Suit, No. of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

Whereas has become the certified purchaser of at a sale in execution
of the decree in Civil Suit No. of 18 ; and whereas such land is in the
possession of , you are hereby ordered to put the said , the certified purchaser,
as aforesaid, into possession of the said and if need be, to remove any person
who may refuse to vacate the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 152.

AUTHORITY TO THE COLLECTOR TO STAY PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

(Section 326 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF AT .
Civil Suit, No. of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

Collector of

Sir,

In answer to your communication No. , dated , representing that the
sale in execution of the decree in this suit of and, lying within your district, pay-
ing revenue to Government, is objectionable, I have the honour to inform you that

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.—*Continued.*

you are authorized to make provision for the satisfaction of the said decree in the manner recommended by you instead of proceeding to a public sale of

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 153.

ORDER FOR COMMITTAL FOR RESISTING, &C., EXECUTION OF DECREE FOR LAND.

(Section 329 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

(Title.)

To

Whereas it appears to the Court that
has without just cause resisted [or obstructed] the execution of the decree of the Court passed against on the day of 18, in Civil Suit, No. of 18, whereby certain land or immoveable property was adjudged to, it is ordered that the said be committed to custody for a period of days.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 154.

WARRANT OF ARREST IN EXECUTION.

(Section 337 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF

AT

Civil Suit, No.

of 18

Miscellaneous, No.

of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

Whereas was adjudged by a decree of the Court, in No. of 18,

Principal		
Interest		
Costs		
Execution...	...		
Total		

dated 18, to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. as noted in the margin, and whereas the said sum of Rs. has not been paid to the said plaintiff in satisfaction of the said decree, these are to command you to arrest the said defendant, and unless the said defendant shall pay to you the said sum of Rs. together with Rs. for the costs of executing this process, to bring the said defendant before the Court with all convenient speed. You are further commanded to return this warrant on or before the day

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

of 18 , with an endorsement certifying the day and manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .
[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 155.

NOTICE OF PAYMENT INTO COURT.
(Section 377 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)
IN THE COURT OF
B. No. 18 .

A. B. v. C. D.

TAKE notice that the defendant has paid into Court Rs. , and says that that sum is enough to satisfy the plaintiff's claim [or the plaintiff's claim for, &c.]

To Mr. X. Z.
the Plaintiff's Pleader
Z.,
Defendant's Pleader.

No. 156.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE ABSENT WITNESSES.
(Section 386 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)
IN THE COURT OF AT
Civil Suit, No. of 18 .
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS the evidence of is required by the in the above suit; and whereas you are requested to take the examination on interrogatories [or viva voce] of such witnesses and you are hereby appointed a Commissioner for that purpose, and you are further requested to make return of such examination so soon as it may be taken [process to require the attendance of the witness will be issued by this Court on your application].*

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .
[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 157.

COMMISSION FOR A LOCAL INVESTIGATION, OR TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS.
(Sections 392 and 394 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF AT
Civil Suit, No. of 18 .
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS it is deemed requisite, for the purpose of this suit, that a commission should be issued; you are hereby appointed Commissioner for the purpose of

* Not necessary where the commission goes to another Court.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

[process to compel the attendance before you of any witnesses, or for the production of any documents which you may desire to examine or inspect, will be issued by this Court on your application.]*

A sum of Rs. , being your fee in the above, is herewith forwarded.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 158.

WARRANT OF ARREST BEFORE JUDGMENT.

(Section 478 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF AT
Civil Suit, No. of 18 .
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

Whereas , the plaintiff in the above suit, has proved to the satisfaction of the Court that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant is about to , these are to command you to take the said into custody, and to bring before the Court, in order that he may show cause why he should not furnish security to the amount of rupees for personal appearance before the Court, until such time as the said suit shall be fully and finally disposed of, and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against in the suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 159.

ORDER FOR COMMITTAL.

(Section 481 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF AT
Civil Suit, No. of 18 .
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

Whereas , plaintiff in this suit, has made application to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of the defendant to answer any judgment that may be passed against in the suit; and whereas the Court has called upon the defendant to furnish such security, or to offer a sufficient deposit in lieu of security, which has failed to do; it is ordered that the said defendant be committed to custody until the decision of the suit; or, if judgment be given against , until the execution of the decree.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

[L. S.]
Judge.

* Not necessary where the commission goes to another Court.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—Continued.

No. 160.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT, WITH ORDER TO CALL FOR SECURITY FOR FUL-
FILMENT OF DECREE.

(Section 484 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF AT .
Civil Suit, No. of 18 .
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

Whereas has proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in the above suit these are to command you to call upon the said defendant on or before the day of either to furnish security for the sum of rupees to produce and place at the disposal of this Court when required or the value thereof, or such portion of the value as may be sufficient to fulfil any decree that may be passed against , or to appear and show cause why should not furnish security ; and you are further ordered to attach the said and keep the same under safe and secure custody until the further order of the Court, and in what manner you shall have executed this warrant make appear to the Court immediately after the execution thereof, and have you here then this warrant.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 ,

[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 161.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT, ON PROOF OF FAILURE TO FURNISH SECURITY.
(Section 485 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF AT
Civil Suit, No. of 18
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

Whereas _____, the plaintiff in this suit, has applied to the Court to call upon _____, the defendant, to furnish security to fulfill any decree that may be passed against _____ in the suit, and whereas the Court has called upon the said _____ to furnish such security which _____ has failed to do _____; these are to command you to attach _____ the property of the said _____ and keep the same under safe and secure custody until the further order of the Court, and in what manner you shall have executed this warrant make appear to this Court immediately after the execution hereof, and have you here then this warrant.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

[L. S.]
Judge.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

No. 162.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

Prohibitory Order, where the Property to be attached consists of moveable Property, to which the Defendant is entitled, subject to a Lien or Right of some other

Persons to the immediate Possession thereof.
(Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF
Civil Suit, No.

AT
of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

defendant,

It is ordered that you, the said , be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained until the further order of this Court from receiving from the following property in the possession of the said that is to say , to which the defendant is entitled, subject to any claim of the said and the said is hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from delivering the said property to any persons whomsoever.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .
[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 163.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

Prohibitory Order, where the Property consists of immoveable Property.

(Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF
Civil Suit, No.

AT
of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

Defendant.

It is ordered that you, the said , be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from alienating the property specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, by sale, gift or otherwise, and that all persons be, and that they are hereby, prohibited from receiving the same by purchase, gift or otherwise.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .
Schedule.

[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 164.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

Prohibitory Order, where the Property consists of Money in the Hands of other Persons, or of Debts not being negotiable Instruments.

(Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF
Civil Suit, No.

AT
of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

It is ordered that the defendant be, and he is hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from receiving from the (money

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.—*Continued.*

now in hands belonging to the said defendant, or debts, as the case may be, describing them) and that the said be, and hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from making payment of the said (money, &c.), or any part thereof, to any person whomsoever.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 165.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

Prohibitory Order, where the Property consists of Shares in a public Company, &c.
(Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF AT
Civil Suit, No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

Defendant and to

To

Manager of

Company.

It is ordered that , the defendant, be, and hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of the Court, from making any transfer of shares, being in the aforesaid Company, or from receiving payment of any dividends thereof, and you Manager of the said Company, are hereby prohibited and restrained from permitting any such transfer, or making any such payment.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 166.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS.

(Section 492 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

Upon motion made unto this Court by , Pleader of (or Counsel for) the plaintiff A. B., and upon reading the petition of the said plaintiff in this matter filed (this day) or the plaint filed in this cause on the day of , or the written statement of the said plaintiff filed on the day of) and upon hearing the evidence of and in support thereof, (if after notice and defendant not appearing : add, and also the evidence of as to service of notice of this motion upon the defendant, C. D.) This Court doth order that an injunction be awarded to restrain the defendant, C. D., his servants, workmen and agents from pulling down, or suffering to be pulled down, the house in the plaint in the said suit of the plaintiff mentioned (or in the written statement, or petition, of the plaintiff and evidence at the hearing of this motion mentioned) being No. 9, Oilmongers Street, Hindupur, in the Taluk of , and from selling the materials whereof the said house is composed, until the hearing of this cause or until the further order of this Court.

Dated this day of '18 .

Civil Judge.

(Where the injunction is sought to restrain the negotiation of a note or bill, the ordering part of the order may run thus :—) to restrain the defendants and from parting with out of the custody of them or any of them or endor-

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.—*Continued.*

sing, assigning or negotiating the promissory note (or bill of exchange) in question, dated on or about the _____, &c., mentioned in the plaintiff's plaint (or petition) and the evidence heard at this motion until the hearing of this cause, or until the further order of this Court.

(*In Copyright cases*) to restrain the defendant, C. D., his servants, agents or workmen, from printing, publishing, or vending a book called _____, or any part thereof, until the, &c.

(*Where part only of a book is to be restrained*) to restrain the defendant, C. D., his servants, agents or workmen, from printing, publishing, selling, or otherwise disposing of such parts of the book in the plaint (or petition and evidence, &c.) mentioned to have been published by the defendant as hereinafter specified, namely, that part of the said book which is entitled _____ and also that part which is entitled _____ (or which is contained in page _____ to page _____ both inclusive) until the _____, &c.,

(*In Patent cases*) to restrain the defendant, C. D., his agents, servants and workmen, from making or vending any perforated bricks (or as the case may be) upon the principle of the inventions in the plaintiff's plaint (or petition, &c., or written statement, &c.,) mentioned, belonging to the plaintiffs, or either of them, during the remainder of the respective terms of the patents in the plaintiff's plaint (or as the case may be) mentioned, and from counterfeiting, imitating or resembling the same inventions, or either of them, or making any addition thereto, or subtraction therefrom, until the hearing, &c.

(*In cases of Trademarks*) to restrain the defendant, C. D., his servants, agents or workmen, from selling, or exposing for sale, or procuring to be sold, any composition or blacking (or, as the case may be) described as or purporting to be blacking manufactured by the plaintiff, A. B., in bottles having affixed thereto such labels as in the plaintiff's plaint (or petition, &c.) mentioned, or any other labels so contrived or expressed as by colourable imitation or otherwise, to represent the composition or blacking sold by the defendant to be the same as the composition or blacking manufactured and sold by the plaintiff, A. B., and from using trade-cards so contrived or expressed as to represent that any composition or blacking sold or proposed to be sold by the defendant is the same as the composition or blacking manufactured or sold by the plaintiff, A. B., until the, &c.

(*To restrain a partner from in any way interfering in the business.*)

to restrain the defendant, C. D., his agents and servants, from entering into any contract, and from accepting, drawing, endorsing or negotiating any bill of exchange, note or written security, in the name of the partnership-firm of B. & D., and from contracting any debt, buying and selling any goods, and from making or entering into any verbal or written promise, agreement or undertaking, and from doing or causing to be done, any act, in the name or on the credit of the said partnership-firm of B. & D., or whereby the said partnership-firm can or may in any manner become or be made liable to or for the payment of any sum of money, or for the performance of any contract, promise or undertaking, until the, &c.

No. 167.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION.

(Section 494 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF _____

AT _____

A. B. of _____

against _____

C. D. of _____

TAKE notice that I, A. B., intend to apply at the sitting of the Court at aforesaid, on the _____ day of _____ for an injunction to restrain C. D. from further prosecuting a suit which he has commenced against me in _____, to recover damages for

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

the breach of the contract for the specific performance of which this suit was commenced (or to restrain him from receiving and giving discharges for any of the debts due to the partnership in the matter of the partnership between us for the winding-up of which the suit was commenced, or from digging the turf from the land which was agreed to be sold by him to me by the agreement, the specific performance of which this suit is commenced to enforce, or as the case may be.)

Dated this day of 18 .

To C. D.

A. B.

(*N. B.—Where the injunction is to be applied for against a party whose name and address do not appear upon any proceeding already filed in the suit, such name and address must be stated in full to enable the proper officer to serve the notice.*)

No. 168.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

(Section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure).

IN THE COURT OF AT .
Civil Suit, No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS has been attached in execution of a decree passed in the above suit on the day of 18 , in favour of : you are hereby (subject to your giving security to the satisfaction of the Registrar) appointed Receiver of the said property under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, with full powers under the provisions of that section.

You are required to render a due and proper account of your receipts and disbursements in respect of the said property on .

You will be entitled to remuneration at the rate of per cent. upon your receipts under the authority of this appointment.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .
[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 169.

BOND TO BE GIVEN BY RECEIVER.

(Section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF AT .
Civil Suit, No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

Know all men by these presents, that we I. J. of, &c., and K. L. of &c., and M. N. of, &c., are jointly and severally bound to G. H., Registrar of the Court of in Its. , to be paid to the said G. H. or his attorney, executors, administrators or assigns. For which payment to be made we bind ourselves, and each of us, in the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents.

Dated this day of 18 .

And whereas a plaint has been filed in this Court by A. B. against C. D. for the purpose of (*here insert object of suit.*)

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.—*Continued.*

And whereas the said I. J. has been appointed, by order of the above-mentioned Court, to receive the rents and profits of the immoveable property, and to get in the outstanding moveable property of O. P., the testator in the said plaint named.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-bounden I. J. shall duly account for all and every the sum and sums of money which he shall so receive on account of the rents and profits of the immoveable property, and in respect of the immoveable property of the said O. P. (*or, as may be*) at such periods as the said Court shall appoint, and shall duly pay the balances which shall from time to time be certified to be due from him as the said Court hath directed or shall hereafter direct, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force.

I. J.
K. L.
M. N.

Signed and delivered by the above-bounden in the presence of

NOTE.—If deposit of money be made, the memorandum thereof should follow the terms of the condition of the bond.

No. 170.

ORDER OF REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION UNDER AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

(Section 508 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

(Title.)

To

Whereas the above-mentioned plaintiff and defendant have agreed to refer the matter in difference between them in the above suit to your arbitration and award, you are hereby appointed accordingly to determine all the said matters in difference between the parties, and with power, by consent of the parties, to determine which party shall pay the costs of this reference.

You are required to deliver your award in writing to this Court on or before the day of 18 , or such other day as this Court may further fix.

Process to compel the attendance before you of any witnesses, or for the production of any documents which you may desire to examine or inspect, will be issued by this Court on your application, and you are empowered to administer to such witnesses oath or affirmation.

A sum of Rs. , being your fee in the above suit, is herewith forwarded.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 171.

ORDER OF REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION BY COURT, WITH CONSENT.

(Section 508 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

(Title.)

Upon reading a petition of the plaintiff, filed this day, and on the consent of for the defendant, and upon hearing for the plaintiff and for the defendant, it is ordered, by and with the consent of all the parties, that all matters in difference in this suit, including all dealings and transactions between all parties, be referred to the final determination of , who is to make his award in writing and submit the same to this Court, together with all proceedings, depositions, and exhibits in this suit, within one month from the date hereof. And it is ordered further, by and with the like consent, that the said arbitrator is to be at liberty to

[L. S.]
Judge.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.—Continued.

examine the parties and their witnesses upon oath or affirmation, which he is empowered to administer, and that the said arbitrators shall have all such powers or authorities as are vested in arbitrators under the Code of Civil Procedure, including therein power to call for all books of account that he may consider necessary. And it is further ordered, by and with the like consent, that the costs of this suit, together with the costs of reference to arbitration, up to and including the award of the said arbitrator, and the enforcement thereof, do abide the result of the finding of the said arbitrator. And it is further ordered, by and with the like consent, that the said arbitrator be at liberty to appoint a competent accountant to assist him in the investigation of the several matters referred to him as aforesaid, and that the remuneration of such accountant and other charges attending thereto be in the discretion of the said arbitrator.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 172.

SUMMONS IN SUMMARY SUIT ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT.

(Section 532 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

No. of suit.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Plaintiff.
Defendant.

To

(Here enter the defendant's name, description and address.)

Whereas (*here enter the plaintiff's name, description and address*) has instituted a suit in this Court against you under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure for Rs. principal and interest (*or* Rs. balance of principal and interest) due to him as the payee (*or* endorsee) of a bill of exchange (*or* hundi *or* promissory note), of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to obtain leave from the Court within ten days from the service hereof, inclusive of the day of such service, to appear and defend the suit, and within such time to cause an appearance to be entered for you. In default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such ten days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. (*here state the sum claimed*) and the sum of Rs. for costs.

Leave to appear may be obtained on an application to the Court supported by affidavit or declaration showing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to appear in the suit.

(Here copy the bill of exchange, hundi or promissory note, and all endorsements upon it.

No. 173.

MEMORANDUM OF APPEAL.

(Section 541 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

MEMORANDUM OF APPEAL.

(Name, &c., as in Register.) Plaintiff—Appellant.

(Name, &c., as in Register.) Defendant—Respondent.

(Name of Appellant) (plaintiff or defendant) above-named appeals to the High Court at (or District Court , as the case may be) against the decree of in the above suit dated the day of , for the following reasons, namely, (here state the grounds of objection.)

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE,—*Continued.*

To

Take notice that has applied to this Court for a review of its judgment passed on the day of 18 in the above case. The day of 18 is fixed for you to show cause why the Court should not grant a review of its judgment in this case.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

[L. S.]
Judge.

No. 179.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF PLEADER.

IN THE COURT OF AT .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of.

TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE COURT.

Take notice that I, A. B. (or C. D.), have hitherto employed as my pleader G. H. of in the above-mentioned cause, but that I have ceased to employ him, and that my present pleader is J. K. of—

A. B. (or C. D.)

No. 180.

MEMORANDUM TO BE PLACED AT FOOT OF EVERY SUMMONS, NOTICE, DECREE OR ORDER OF COURT, OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OF THE COURT.

Hours of attendance at the office of the Registrar (*place of office*) from *ten* till *four* except on (*here insert the day on which the office will be closed*), when the office will be closed at one.

Appendix.

The following extracts from the Acts of the Governor General in Council will be found useful :—

ACT NO. VI OF 1888.

9. The last sixteen words of section 8 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1874, and the whole of section 31 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1877, are hereby repealed.

10. (1) For the first fifty-five words of section 48 of the Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, No. VIII of 1865, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“No person shall be imprisoned as a defaulter for a longer period than six months whatever the amount of the arrears may be, nor for a longer period than six weeks if the arrears do not exceed fifty rupees.”

(2) For the proviso to section 163 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“Provided that the time for which a debtor may be confined in execution of a decree under this Act shall not exceed six weeks when the amount decreed (exclusive of costs) does not exceed fifty rupees, or six months in any other case.”

ACT NO. VII OF 1888.

65. (1) After clause (n) of section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, as amended by the Indian Registration Act, 1886, the following clause shall be added, namely :—

“(o) a certificate of sale granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue officer.”

(2) In the second paragraph of section 50 of the same Act, for the word and letter “and (n)” the letters and word “(n) and (o)” shall be substituted.

(3) The Indian Registration Act, 1877, shall be construed as if the amendments made in it by this section had been made therein by Act XII of 1879 (*an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877*):

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to affect a decree or order made by any Court before the commencement of this Act.

66. (1) No. 161 of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall be transposed and become No. 173 A, and the entry against it in the second column of that schedule shall be “Ditto”, signifying ninety days.

(2) Nos. 171, 171A and 171B of the same schedule are hereby repealed.

APPENDIX.

(3) For No. 171C and after No. 175 of the same schedule the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Description of Application.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which periods begins to run.
171. Under section 371 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or under that section and section 582 of the same Code, for an order to set aside an order for abatement or dismissal.	Sixty days.	The date of the order for abatement or dismissal.
175A. Under section 365 of the Code of Civil Procedure by the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, or under that section and section 582 of the same Code by the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff-appellant or defendant-appellant.	Six months	The date of the death of the deceased plaintiff or of the deceased plaintiff-appellant or defendant-appellant.
175B. Under section 366 of the Code of Civil Procedure by a defendant, or under that section and section 582 of the same Code by a plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent.	Ditto	The date of the death of the deceased plaintiff or of the deceased defendant-appellant or plaintiff-appellant.
175C. Under section 368 of the Code of Civil Procedure to have the legal representative of a deceased defendant made a defendant, or under that section and section 582 of the same Code to have the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent made a plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent.	Ditto.	The date of the death of the deceased defendant or of the deceased plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India:

APPENDIX.

ACT NO. X OF 1888.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th September 1888.)

An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Revision of the second schedule to Act XIV of 1882.

1. For the second schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure there shall be substituted the schedule in the first schedule to this Act.

Amendment of Act XV of 1882.

2. (1) To section 23 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, the following shall be added, namely :—“ Subject to such control, the Court may modify or cancel any notification under this section as occasion may appear to it to require.”

(2) For the second schedule to the same Act there shall be substituted the schedule in the second schedule to this Act.

(3) Any declaration which has been notified under the proviso to section 23 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, before the day on which this Act is passed, and which was in force immediately before that day, shall, subject to the powers of the Court under that section, be construed, so far as may be, as referring to the schedule which has been substituted by the last foregoing sub-section for the second schedule to that Act.

3. To section 589 of the Code of Civil Procedure the following shall be added, namely :—

“ Provided that an appeal from an order specified in section 588, clause (17), shall lie—

(a) to the District Court where the order was passed by a Court subordinate to that Court, and

(b) to the High Court in any other case.”

4. Act VIII of 1880 (*an Act to correct a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877*) and section 26 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, are hereby repealed.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO THIS ACT.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE TO THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

(See section 5.)

CHAPTERS AND SECTIONS OF THIS CODE EXTENDING TO PROVINCIAL COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES.

PRELIMINARY : Sections 1, 2, 3 and 5.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11 and the last paragraph of section 14.

CHAPTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except section 20, paragraph 4, and sections 22 to 24 (both inclusive).

„ **III.**—Of parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts.

„ **IV.**—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule a.

„ **V.**—Of the Institution of Suits.

„ **VI.**—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except section 77.

„ **VII.**—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.

„ **VIII.**—Of Written Statements and Set-off.

„ **IX.**—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.

„ **X.**—Of Discovery and the Admission, &c., of Documents.

„ **XII.**—Section 155, first paragraph, Judgment where either party fails to produce his evidence.

„ **XIII.**—Of Adjournments.

„ **XIV.**—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.

„ **XV.**—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 188 (both inclusive).

„ **XVI.**—Of Affidavits.

„ **XVII.**—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 204, 207, 211, 212, 213, 214 and 215.

„ **XVIII.**—Of Costs, sections 220, 221 and 222.

„ **XIX.**—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 223 to 236 (both inclusive) 239 to 258 (both inclusive), 259 (except so far as relates to the recovery of wives), 266 (except so far as relates to immoveable property), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 283 (both inclusive), 284 (so far as relates to moveable property), 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290 (so far as relates to moveable property), 291, 292, 293 (so far as relates to re-sales under 297,) 294 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive, so far as relates to moveable property), 336 to 343 (both inclusive).

„ **XX.**—Section 360, Power to invest certain Courts with Insolvency-jurisdiction.

„ **XXI.**—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

„ **XXII.**—Of the withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

„ **XXIII.**—Of Payment into Court.

„ **XXIV.**—Of requiring Security for Costs.

„ **XXV.**—Of Commissions, except section 396.

„ **XXVI.**—Suits by Paupers.

„ **XXVII.**—Suits by and against Government Servants.

„ **XXVIII.**—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers.

„ **XXIX.**—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.

„ **XXX.**—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

„ **XXXI.**—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of unsound Mind.

APPENDIX.

- CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.
 „ XXXIII.—Interpleader.
 „ XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment, except as regards Immoveable Property.
 „ XXXVI.—Appointment of Receivers.
 „ XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration.
 „ XXXVII.—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties.
 „ XLVI.—Reference to and Revision by High Court.
 „ XLVII.—Of Review of Judgment, sections 623, 626 and 630.
 „ XLIX.—Miscellaneous.
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THE SECOND SCHEDULE TO THIS ACT.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE TO THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT, 1882.

(See section 23.)

PORTIONS OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE EXTENDING TO COURT.

PRELIMINARY : Section 2, Interpretation-clause.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| CHAPTER | I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and <i>Res Judicata</i> , except section 11. |
| „ | II.—Of the Place of Suing, except sections 15 to 19 (both inclusive), section 20, paragraph 4, sections 22, 23 and 24, and section 25, paragraphs 2 and 3. |
| „ | III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts, except section 37, clause (b), and the last paragraph. |
| „ | IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule a. |
| „ | V.—Of the Institution of Suits, except section 53, clause (b), sub-clause (iv), section 55, section 57, clause (b), and sections 58 and 62. |
| „ | VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except, in section 64, the words “and the copies or concise statements required by section 58 have been filed,” and sections 65 and 66. |
| „ | VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance. |
| „ | VIII.—Of Written Statements and Set-off, except sections 110, 112 and 113. |
| „ | IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119. |
| „ | X.—Sending for Records and Production, &c., of Documents, sections 137 (except paragraph 2,) 138, 140 (except the proviso and the last six words), 141, 141A, 142, 142A, sub-section (1), 143 and 145. |
| „ | XI.—Settlement of Issues, sections 150 and 151. |
| „ | XII.—Disposal of the Suit at the first Hearing, except sections 154 and 156. |
| „ | XIII.—Of Adjournments. |

- CHAPTER XIV.**—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses, except sections 168, 169, 170 and 175.
- „ **XV.**—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 191 (both inclusive) and the second paragraph of section 193.
- „ **XVI.**—Of Affidavits.
- „ **XVII.**—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 200, 201, 202, 204, 207 and 211 to 215 (both inclusive).
- „ **XVIII.**—Of Costs.
- „ **XIX.**—Of the Execution of Decrees. sections 229, 229A and 229B, section 230, first two clauses, sections 231 to 236 (both inclusive), 243 to 259 (both inclusive), 266 (so far as relates to the attachment of moveable property or decrees therefor), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive), 336 (except the last three clauses), and 337 to 343 (both inclusive).
- „ **XXI.**—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.
- „ **XXII.**—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.
- „ **XXIII.**—Of Payment into Court.
- „ **XXIV.**—Of requiring Security for Costs.
- „ **XXV.**—Of Commissions, except section 396.
- „ **XXVII.**—Suits by or against Government or Public Officers.
- „ **XXVIII.**—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers, except section 433, sub-sections (1), (2), (4) and (5).
- „ **XXIX.**—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.
- „ **XXX.**—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.
- „ **XXXI.**—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind.
- „ **XXXII.**—Suits by and against Military Men.
- „ **XXXIII.**—Interpleader.
- „ **XXXIV.**—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment, except as regards the attachment of immoveable property.
- „ **XXXV.**—Interlocutory Orders, sections 498, 499, 500 and 502.
- „ **XXXVI.**—Appointment of Receivers, section 503.
- „ **XXXVII.**—Reference to Arbitration, except the provisions of section 522 as to appeals.
- „ **XXXVIII.**—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties, except so much of section 527, clause (b), as relates to unmoveable property.
- „ **XLVI.**—Of Reference to and Revision by High Court.
- „ **XLIIX.**—Miscellaneous.

